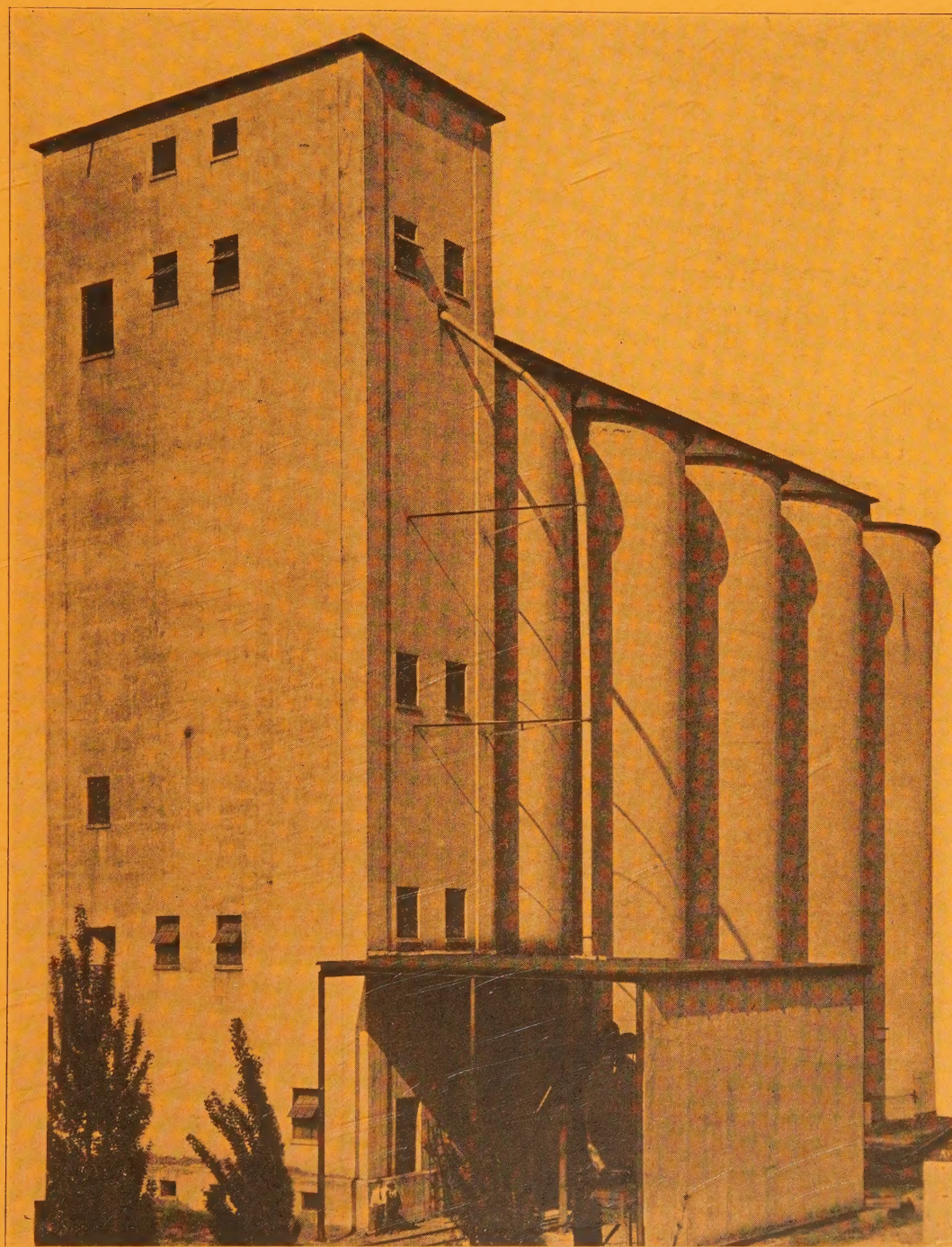


GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Vol. LIII. No. 10.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., November 25, 1924.

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[For Description See Page 666.]

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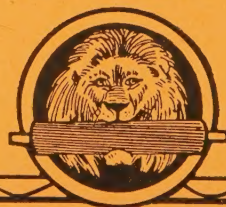
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HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

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Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*
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(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
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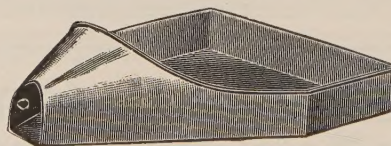
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DENVER

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T. D. Phelps Grain Co.

Wholesale Grain and Beans.

The Summit Grain Co.

Receivers and shippers of all kinds of grain.
Elevators: Denver, Cheyenne Wells and Arapahoe, Colo.

O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.

Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain.

Farmers Union Mfg. & Elev. Co.

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38th and Wynkoop Sts.

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The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.

Grain, Hay, Beans.

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.

Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.

Denver Elevator

Wholesale Grain, Flour, Mill, Feed and Pinto Beans.
We operate 30 elevators in eastern Colorado.

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

Merchants Exchange
Members

ST. LOUIS

Merchants Exchange
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PICKER & BEARDSLEY COM. CO.

"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"

GRAIN, HAY, GRASS SEEDS, KAFIR, MILO

125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Established 1877

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202 Merchants Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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GRAIN CO.**

SUCCESSORS TO
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G
RAIN

MARSHALL HALL GRAIN COMPANY

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BOUGHT TO ARRIVE
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**Powell & O'Rourke
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Operating Brooklyn St. Elevator
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"We Ship What We Sell"

Chamber of Commerce
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Receivers and Shippers

CORN -- OATS -- BARLEY -- RYE

For Prompt Shipment in any Quantity

**The VAN DUSEN-
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EFFICIENCY is our watchword; SATISFACTION your reward

SHIP TO CARGILL

"You can't do better; You might do worse."

**Cereal Grading Co.
GRAIN MERCHANTS**

We buy, sell, store and ship
all kinds of grain. Get our
offers, or try us with your
consignments.

LIBERAL ADVANCES
Operators of Elevator "R"

Chamber of Commerce
MINNEAPOLIS

DELMAR COMPANY
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Shippers of

Sulphured, Natural and Clipped Oats,
Barley, Durum Wheat, Also
Milling Wheat and Buckwheat
Ask for Samples and Prices

Grain Exchange
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Ask for Our Prices

The A. J. Elevator Company
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They contain many stories of interest.
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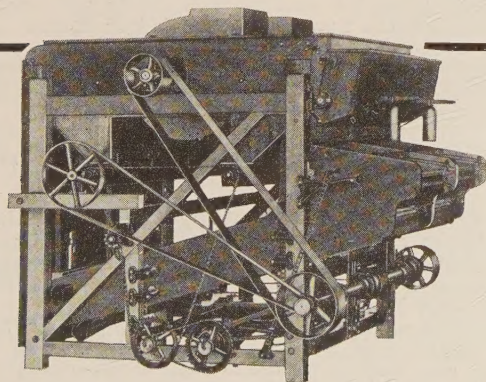
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Grain You Buy?**



The MONARCH Double Receiving Separator will effectively remove it and save its cost many times over.

Ball Bearing Eccentrics impart a constant and steady motion to the perfectly counterbalanced shoes without transmitting any vibration to your building. Powerful fans with wide control assure correct results at every stage of the cleaning process. Large screen area and the automatic brush sieve cleaning device gives large capacity.

Quality material, careful construction and rigid inspection are factors that are combined with correct design to make the Monarch a most profitable investment for any miller.

Catalog IC-123 shows the complete line of Monarch Cleaning Machinery. We will be glad to send you a copy on request.



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A complete set of samples, Business or Personal greetings, or both kinds with price list, will be mailed promptly for your inspection.

American Embossing Company

193-195 Seneca Street

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Rid Your Premises of Rats and Mice Peerless Traps--Real Exterminators

A positive method of wiping out rats and mice. Tried and tested under desperate conditions by mills, grain dealers, wholesale grocers, meat packers, large industrial institutions everywhere. Remarkable results. PEERLESS TRAPS displace expensive fumigation as the only method heretofore approaching satisfactory extermination.

**SELF-SETTING, CATCHES, KILLS
AUTOMATICALLY
WIPE-OUT CAPACITY**

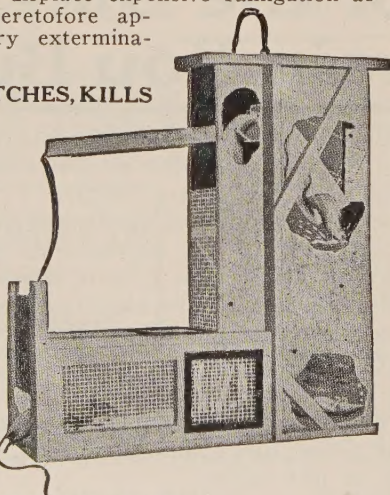
Automatic in operation—self-setting. Both catches and kills. Capacity unlimited. Single trap has caught and killed thirty in single night. Each rodent sets trap for follower.

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Receiving and Shipping Set of Grain Books

Grain Scale Book Size of page, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ inches. This indexed receiving book is designed to meet the needs of dealers who want something better than the ordinary. Separate pages are given to each farmer and all are indexed so that their accounts may be instantly located. If so desired, it can be used as a grain journal, the two "L. F." columns providing for posting both debits and credits and entering the numbers of the ledger pages.

The book contains 252 numbered pages of high grade heavy linen ledger paper, each ruled for 41 wagon loads, thus having room for 10,332 loads, in addition to a 28-page index. Together with "Grain Shipping Ledger" it forms a complete set of books of high grade.

This book is bound in heavy red keratol back and corners with black cloth sides, and its name is stamped in gold leaf on the front cover. **Order Form 23. Price, \$4.50. Weight, 6 lbs.**

Grain Shipping Ledger. Size of page, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The Grain Shipping Ledger is the best shipping book money can buy, giving complete information regarding each shipment and the returns therefrom. Left hand pages show complete records of each shipment, while corresponding lines on right hand pages show details of the "Returns."

Each book contains 100 double pages of heavy linen ledger paper and a 16-page index, thus affording ample space for a large number of accounts. Each page is ruled for 50 entries, giving a total capacity of 5,000 cars to the book. This double page form, combined with "Grain Scale Book" makes an excellent set of books for country dealers who want high grade material and workmanship as well as practical convenience. It is cloth bound with black keratol back and corners. "Grain Shipping Ledger" is stamped in gold leaf on front cover. **Order Form 24. Price \$4.00 Weight, 5 lbs.**

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

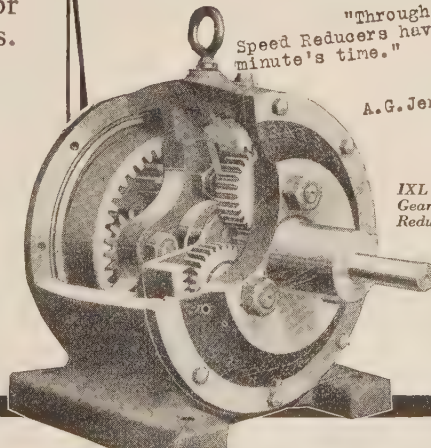
Chicago, Ill.

Protect your Investment Against

- 1 fire
- 2 shut~
downs
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ments
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valuable
space
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iency

These five important points have a distinct bearing on your investment. Mr. Jenssen's letter clearly tells how Foote Speed Reducers protect the New York State Grain Elevator against these losses.

Let us tell you more about the application of Foote Speed Reducers to the operation of your elevator equipment.



IXL Spur
Gear Speed
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this book**



B-24

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BROS.
GEAR &
MACHINE CO.

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Please send without obligation a copy of the Foote IXL Speed Reducer Book.

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SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE FOR METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
PIER 6, EAST RIVER
NEW YORK CITY

Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Co.,
213 N. Curtis St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

"For two years 12 Foote Bros. Speed Reducers have been giving us remarkable service—operating 16 to 18 hours a day for 7 months a year, and 6 hours a day for the remaining 5 months.

"The work they do is exceptionally hard, and the air throughout the building is thick with grain dust, nevertheless, the Foote Reducers have not cost a cent for maintenance or repair.

"Ranging from 5 to 100 H.P., and connected to motors of from 200 to 860 R.P.M., the Footes insure the constant operation of belt conveyors and elevator legs. One of the 100 H.P., reducers on a leg 80 feet high is connected to a motor making 580 R.P.M., and transforms that speed to 30 R.P.M.,

"By using Foote Bros. Speed Reducers, high speed motors can be used—and high speed motors are more efficient and more economical than low speed motors. Another advantage is that the Foote Reducers, being direct connected to motors, allow the most economical use of valuable space, while reducers operated by chain drives require a minimum of 8 feet of space between the center lines of the reducers and the motors.

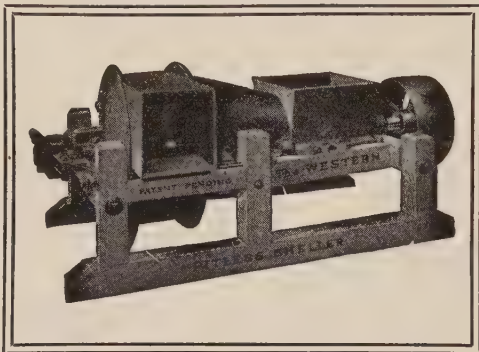
"Throughout their heaviest operation the Foote Bros. Speed Reducers have never overheated or caused the loss of a minute's time."

A.G. Jenssen, Asst. Supt. N.Y. State Grain Elevator,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

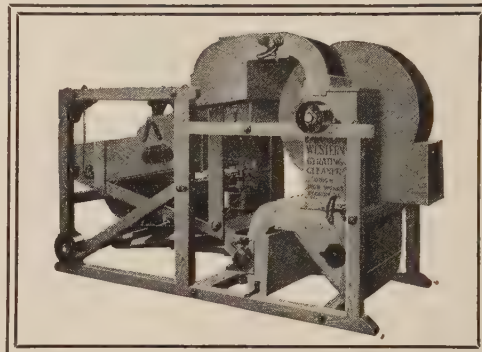
EDWARD S. WALSH, SUPERINTENDENT
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Grain Elevator Machinery Shellers and Cleaners



PITLESS SHELLER



GYRATING CLEANER

UNION IRON WORKS - DECATUR, ILL.

WHY-A-LEAK —STOP IT—

BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

THE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG COMPANY

HELBYSVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock,
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PEERLESS OYSTER SHELL FOR POULTRY

Peerless Oyster Co.
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Made from FRESH SHELLS Only

10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

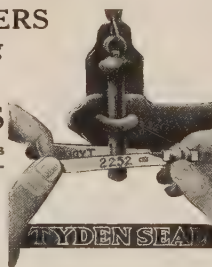
Bearing shipper's
name and consecutive
numbers.

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES

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617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



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IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." E. W. Watt, Jacobsburg, O.

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WAGON LOADS RECEIVED

A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers.

Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents and Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, 200 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 4,000 loads, printed on Lined Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners. Order Form 330. Price \$3.00

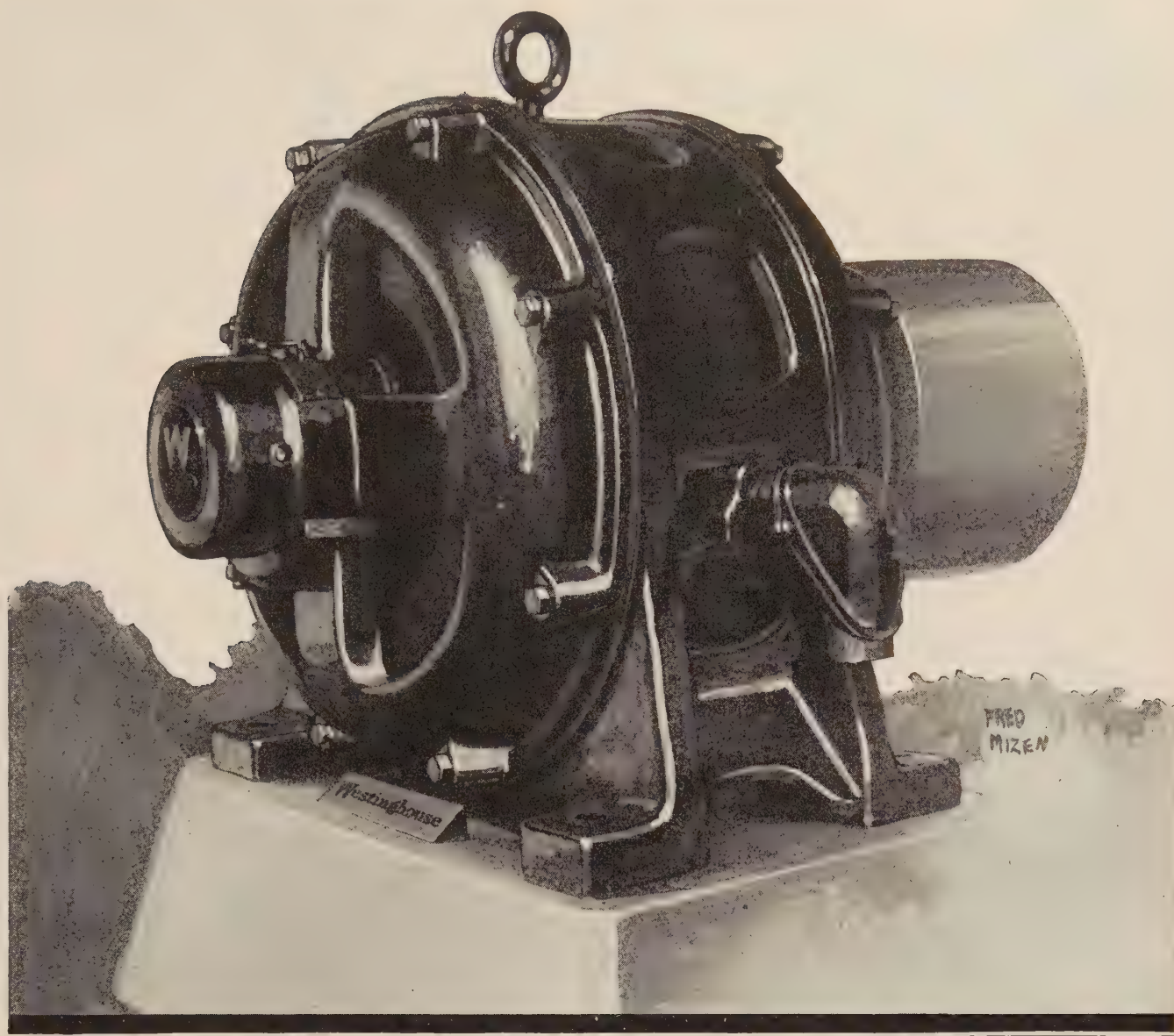
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Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

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The Motor—your job—and ours!

YOUR job is to select a motor that will keep things moving in your elevator. Our job is to build that motor, so that, electrically and mechanically, it will meet your requirements.

12,000,000 horsepower installed in industry is proof that we are doing the motor job well.

The right Westinghouse motor for elevator service is the type CS. It is sturdy and simple of construction, with a long record of faithful performance behind it.

Expert engineering counsel is available at our nearest district office. Ask for it.

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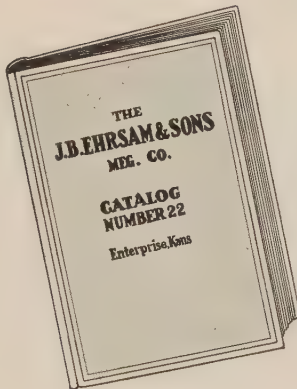


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THE Big "Ehram" Plant, located in the Heart of the Wheat Growing Country, is particularly equipped to give you quick service in the supplying of Elevator and Milling Supplies — either new equipment or repairs and replacements to old. Established since 1872—the Reliability and Durability of "Ehram" Equipment has never been questioned.



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THE Complete "Ehram" Catalog, containing a lot of important information and showing the complete line of "Ehram" Grain Handling and Milling Equipment, will be sent free to anyone interested upon request. It is a valuable addition to any library. We suggest that you write for your copy today.

We earnestly solicit inquiries for all types of Grain Handling and Milling Equipment. Quotations will be promptly made without obligation.

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Manufacturers of Machinery for Flour Mills; Grain Elevators; Cement Plaster Mills; Salt Plants; Coal Handling and Rock Crushing Systems; Fertilizer Factories; Power Transmission, Elevating and Conveying Equipment.

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MYLES MEDIUM salt is especially prepared for the elevator and farm trade. We guarantee it not to cake or harden under any climatic conditions.

MYLES FARM SALT is a new development following years of experience in grinding pure salt. For meat curing and the fullest approval of your farm customers it is without an equal.

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SALT BLOCKS pressed from the same high standard MYLES SALT and just as clean and white as you would serve on your table.

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to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Grain Tables
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Fire Barrels	Testing Apparatus
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Friction Clutch	Transmission Rope
Grain Driers	Waterproofing (Cement)

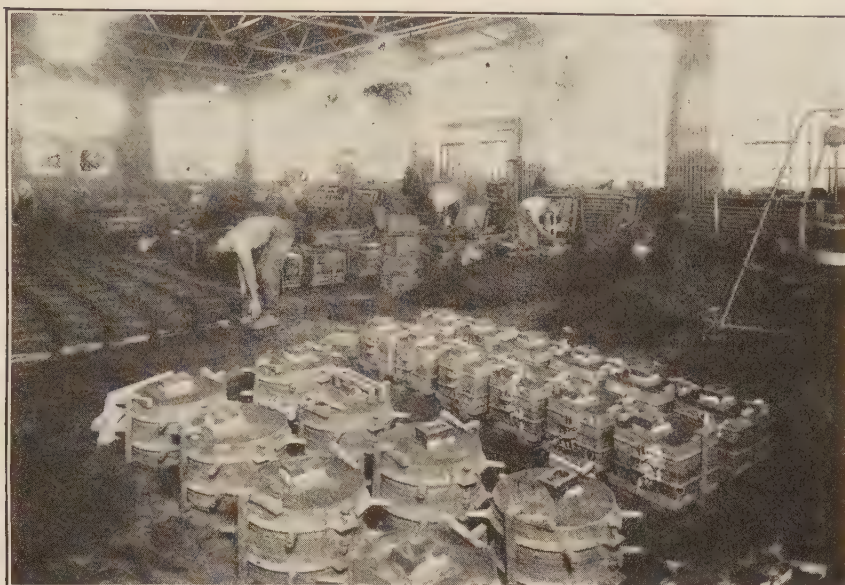
Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

Information Bureau

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago



"Eureka"- "Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



One of the modern foundries owned by S. Howes Co., Inc.

OUR highly skilled, well-paid, contented artisans, the pick of their craft, working under ideal conditions in a

Daylight-Flooded Foundry

naturally produce more perfect castings and a greater tonnage than do men employed in a cold, damp, dark shop.

"Eureka"- "Invincible" foundries are equipped with the finest machinery obtainable—Automatic sand sifters and mixers, pneumatic molding machines, sand-blast cleaning apparatus, modern tumblers and monster core-ovens.

Every Howes casting—gray iron, steel or brass—is triple inspected, so

"Eureka" and "Invincible" Grain Cleaners

are equal to any difficult task assigned to them. Besides giving more satisfying results, these machines actually cost less in the end. Their massive, rugged construction at once appeals to the man upon whose good judgment you rely—your elevator builder.

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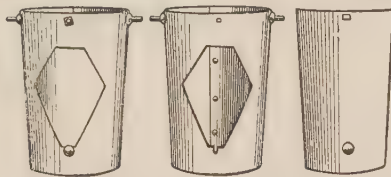
S. HOWES CO., Inc.

INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO. SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

Kewanee RENEWABLE BOTTOM Grain Spout



With a pair of plyers you can instantly slip in a new Kewanee bottom—made from tough, special analysis steel. A square shouldered bolt with a square hole in the renewable bottom, prevents the nut from turning. This bolt, and a large oval-headed rivet that slips into a slot holds the bottom firmly in place. The grain cannot wear off the rivet for the hole in the bottom is countersunk and the rivet is then beaded into it.

Kewanee Implement Company

Don't discard entire spouts, or sections because of small holes. Use a Kewanee Renewable Bottom Spout and when the bottom wears simply slip in a new one which costs only about 37½ cents for the 8" size and smaller. A Kewanee costs a little more than ordinary spouts but outwears a dozen of them.

Order One on Trial
We will ship you a Kewanee Grain Spout. Use it a month, six months—a year. If you're not satisfied return it and we will refund your money. All we need know is the outside diameter, or outside rectangular measurements of your down spout, and length of spout wanted.

343 Commercial St.
KEWANEE, ILLINOIS



The Atlas Car Mover

The Car Mover With Power

When you put an Atlas under the wheels of a car there is never a question about moving it.

Compound Action

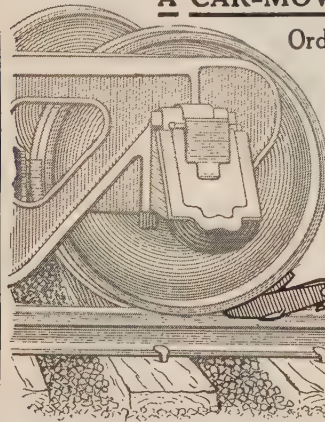
Fully Guaranteed

The Best Car Mover on Earth

APPLETON CAR MOVER COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

A CAR-MOVER WITH THE "PUSH"



Order one on 30 days' FREE

TRIAL. Freight both ways paid by us if you don't find it worth the price and then some.

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Look for the word
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OUR IMPROVED

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

" B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

" C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

" D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

" E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon. You tear out the original to send to the claim agent, and the carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00

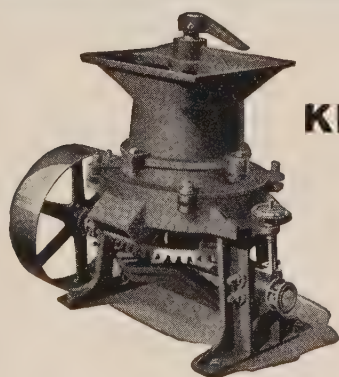
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price \$2.00.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILL.



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—that's the secret of success in any business. When you need outside help you go direct to the people who know the most about your special problem.

After thirty-nine years' experience in building **TRIUMPH** Corn and Cob Crushers we are sure you can get some valuable help and information about such machines from us.

Send for the bulletin and tell us your specific problems

THE C.O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.

Main Office and Works: Cleveland, Ohio

Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm, may be kept by themselves under the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with leather back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.00

Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Standard Grain, Seed and Bean Cleaners

By nearly two decades of successful manufacturing have proven satisfactory in every installation.

Some Points of Merit:

Automatic Traveling Brushes under screens
Standard Blast Control, a departure from
the ordinary

Force Feed Hopper
Suction Fan Dust Collector
Ring Oiler Bearings on Fan
Counter Balanced Shoe
Scalper Screen
Very light running.

*Let us explain more fully by
sending our catalog.*

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Crestline, Ohio

Confirmation Blanks Simple-Complete-Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and keeps the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate and two sheets carbon bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5¼"x8¾".

Order Form 6 CB, Price 90 cts.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 S. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

HOWE SCALES

are in use in thousands of grain stations throughout the United States. No grain elevator is complete without Howe Scales. The accuracy demanded in present day grain marketing is best met with Howe Scales.

The simplicity of the design, construction, installation, operation and maintenance of Howe Scales has made them the scales preferred by grain elevator operators and grain elevator engineers.

Howe Scale Engineers are at your service. We maintain engineering and service departments at all of the branch offices listed here with the idea of helping elevator superintendents solve their weighing problems.

The Use, Abuse and Care of Scales

is the title of a book we have just issued for the purpose of assisting grain elevator operators in the proper use and care of their weighing equipment. This book should be in the office of every elevator. Send to the branch nearest you for your copy. This obligates you in no way.

Howe Scale Company
Rutland, Vermont, U. S. A.

BRANCHES:

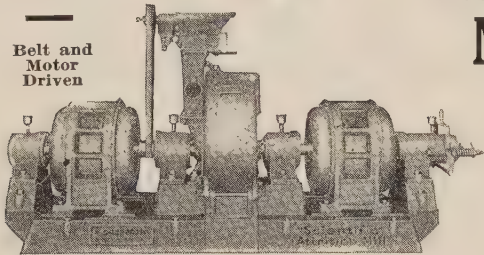
Chicago St. Louis Kansas City New York
Boston Philadelphia Pittsburgh
Cincinnati Cleveland Minneapolis Atlanta
New Orleans San Francisco Portland, Ore.

The Bauer

COSTS LESS PER HOUR

"The Mill
that Fills
the Bill"

Belt and
Motor
Driven



The Bauer Ball-Bearing Motor-Driven Attrition Mill

Heavy Duty

Attrition Mills

Accessible
Interior
Self Tram-
ming
Safety Quick
Release

Put Your Grinding Problems Up to Bauer

Bauer Attrition Mills are made by Attrition Mill Specialists who have made a lifetime study and world-recognized success in building Attrition Mills that increase the output, decrease milling costs and put the Grinding Business in the profit-making class. The Bauer Engineering Department is at your service without cost to you. Let Bauer solve your Grinding Problems.

Send for Catalog

THE BAUER BROS. CO.

506 BAUER BLDG.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

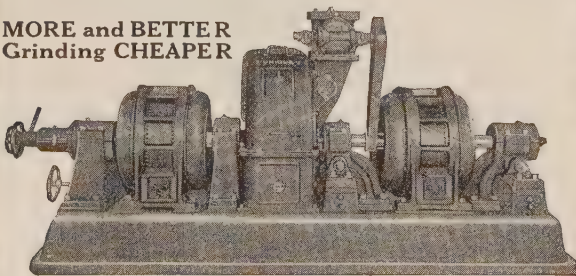
Makers of Bauer Attrition Mills, Corn Crackers, Cake Breakers, Centrifugal Reels, etc.

A SOUND INVESTMENT—

Here is a machine that builds up a profitable feed grinding business which turns slack times into busy times—pays the overhead expenses of your mill or elevator—and shows a nice profit.

UNIQUE Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

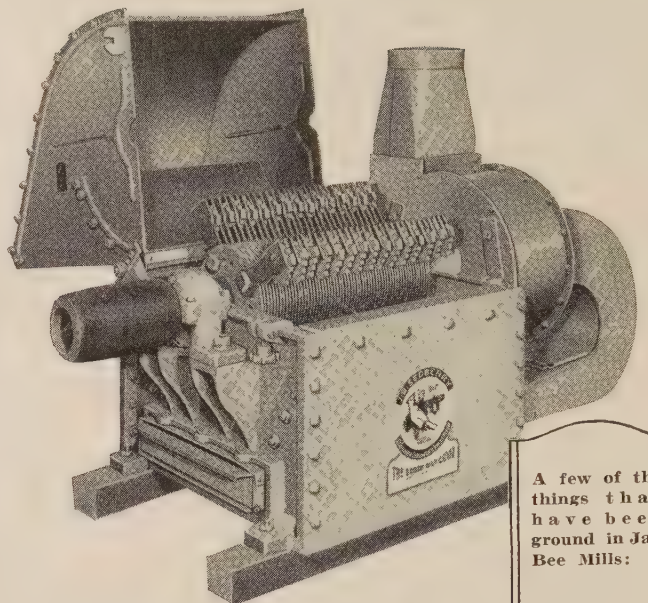
MORE and BETTER
Grinding CHEAPER



Install this most modern feed grinder and let your business flourish. A UNIQUE Mill will give you greater capacity—grind a better product—and keep operating expenses lower than any other feed grinder on the market. This is assured by exclusive patented features.

Ask for Catalog No. 12, which illustrates and describes the machine in full. No cost or obligation to you.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.
42 ROBINSON BLDG. MUNCY, PENNA.



A few of the
things that
have been
ground in Jay
Bee Mills:

Alfalfa
Bark
Barley
Beans
Bran
Buckwheat
Clover
Corn Cobs
Corn, ear
Corn, fodder
Corn Meal
Corn, Shelled
Corn, Snapped
Corn Stalks
Cow Peas
Feathers
Flax Seed
Hay
Kaffir Corn
Kaffir Corn
Stalks
Linseed Meal
Maize Heads
Millet
Milo Maize
Nuts
Oats
Oat Straw
Oat Hulls
Peavine Hay
Peanuts
Peanut Hulls
Peanut Shells
Pyfinne Hay
Rice
Rice Hulls
Roots
Rye
Rye Straw
Sorghum
Soy Beans
Tan Bark
Wheat
Wheat Straw
Whole Wheat
Flour
Wood Chips
Wood Flour

It grinds anything that grows

Alfalfa, oats, wheat, shelled corn, or snapped corn with the shucks on—it makes no difference what you feed into a Jay Bee Mill. Its battery of steel hammers, revolving at a terrific speed, grind one as well as the other.

They cut. They batter. They smash the material—grinding it to the fineness you want. For the hammers alone do the work in a Jay Bee. There is no grinding of metal upon metal. There is no loss of energy through friction.

Because of these facts, you get a greater capacity per horse power used—a more finely ground product—and the minimum of repairs.

Without a Jay Bee you are overlooking a profitable business in the grinding of alfalfa, and roughages into a fine meal such as every farmer fattening hogs and cattle has long sought and rarely found.

Write today for a free demonstration at your mill by our local representative.

BOSSERT CORPORATION,
Utica, N. Y.



Jay Bee

Crusher, Grinder, Pulverizer

3 MONEY SAVERS FOR YOU

SHAFTENE

Mr. L. A. Henderson, Superintendent of the Horse Shoe Lumber Co., at River Falls, Ala., says, "I can recommend Shaftene to all manufacturers using lubricants as being efficient and a **great saving over either grease or oil.**"

Shaftene is a concentrated lubricant used on line shafting and journals, which feeds in a very unusual way. Because of this patented feed, it can be used for all speeds from 50 R. P. M. to 4000 R. P. M.

You'll never know real lubricating economy until you use Shaftene.

1

LUBRICENE

"Before we began using Lubricene, we were using each week **six quarts of cylinder oil** and we only use **one quart of Lubricene now.** Our engine is working as smooth as any engine we have ever worked with and the saving on the price of oil is an item that is very pleasing to us." Bell Laundry Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

Lubricene is a lubricant for steam cylinders, engines, steam feeds and other purposes of like character. One pound will last as long as three quarts of cylinder oil—a saving of 25% to 40%. Its use puts real money in your pocket.

2

RENULIFE

"We have found that Renulife comes up to our claims in every respect and as for economy, it is by far the most economical we have ever used." Okabena Clay Works, Okabena, Minn.

Renulife is a belt preservative which, first of all, preserves the belt and keeps it soft and pliable. It prevents slipping and loss of power. Its use makes a worth while saving in the life of belts.

3

The coupon below brings prices and other facts about these three money savers. Sending the coupon is the first step in learning the secret of making a real saving in the cost of the operation of your plant.

The Tropical Paint & Oil Company

1228-1270 West 70th St., Cleveland, Ohio

Largest Exclusive Maintenance Paint Manufacturers in the World

MONEY SAVER COUPON

The Tropical Paint & Oil Co.,
1228-1270 West 70th St., Cleveland, Ohio

Yes, I'd like to have prices and complete facts on the following:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shaftene | <input type="checkbox"/> Roofkoter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lubricene | <input type="checkbox"/> Cementkote—for exterior concrete |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Renulife | and cement surfaces |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elastikote—An unusually durable paint | |

Name

Company

City State

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Some supposed to be elevator *engineers* will tell you a concrete pit cannot be made water proof.

Would you buy an automobile of a vintage of ten years ago??????

Think this over when looking over plans.

Younglove Construction Co.

Sioux City, Iowa

We build concrete pits that ARE water proof.

BLOOMINGTON CONST. CO.

Bloomington, Ill.

Engineers and Contractors of

GRAIN ELEVATORS

MILLS AND STORAGE TANKS

A. F. ROBERTS

**ERECTS
FURNISHES**

ELEVATORS
CORN MILLS
WAREHOUSES

PLANS
ESTIMATES
MACHINERY

SABETHA

KANSAS

J. E. STEVENS

53 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.

Designer and Builder of

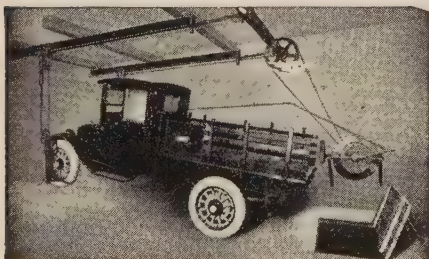
MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS

W. C. BAILEY & SON

Engineers and Contractors

Mills, Elevators and Warehouses

Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Neb.



McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump

If you are having trouble in dumping long coupled wagons or trucks on your regular type of dump or if you are counting on making any changes in your driveway or sinks investigate this dump, as we believe it will come the nearest filling all requirements in the most practical and economical way, in cost of installing, ease of operation, and amount of power used.

One device will take the place of three or four and will handle any length or kind of vehicle regardless of their capacity.

There are no delicate or short lived parts.

There are no parts to leak or freeze.

Write for circulars and description.

ADDRESS

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Building
Indianapolis, Ind.

A cyclone in the true sense of the word has force of air without any back draft.

The New "1905" Cyclone Dust Collector

By improved construction, three-fourths of the back draft is eliminated and better work is done on less power. Send for prices and particulars.

The Knickerbocker Co.
Jackson, Mich.



THE VALUE

OF AN ADVERTISEMENT

Depends upon placing it before the right persons. You can get your advertisements before the grain dealers of the country by using this space.



It takes only a spark

—only a spark to wreck the labor of months, only the click of steel on steel to destroy millions of dollars worth of life and property.

Tramp iron has many times been the cause of complete destruction—and tramp iron is sure to turn up in grain.

The cost of protection is so small. Keep it out with Dings High Intensity Magnetic Separator. Not a particle can escape. Get the Dings free bulletin.

Dings Magnetic Separator Co.

642 Smith St.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dings "High Intensity" Magnetic Separators

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back and with the use of a sheet of carbon makes a complete and perfect copy of the original on the stub which remains. The original tickets form the outer half of page, so the removal of any ticket does not release the others.

Each ticket has spaces for the following record: No., Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bu., Price per bu., Test, Man On-Off, and Weigher's Signature. Size 9 1/2 x 11 inches. Printed on good paper. 6 sheets of carbon. Order Form No. 73, \$1.55; weight 2 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade
Indianapolis, Ind.

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain
elevators—concrete or wood.

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres.
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres.

L. W. Ledgerwood, Sec
A. E. Owen, Supt. Cons

Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of
**MODERN MILLS,
ELEVATORS and
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS**
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

HORNER & WYATT

Designers of
Flour Mills and Grain Elevators,
Warehouses, Power Plants and
Industrial Buildings.

Preliminary Sketches and Estimates,
Valuations and Reports.
306 McMillen Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

C. T. STEVENS

C. E. ROOP

C. B. BARUTIO

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated
Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS
GRAND-LACLEDE BUILDING ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

FEDERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Designers and Builders—Grain Elevators, Mills and Warehouses
TOPEKA, KANSAS

—First in Enterprise!
—First in Advertising!
—First in Circulation!
—First in News!
The Grain Dealers Journal

CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain
Elevator Construction at normal prices
W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The Star Engineering Company

Specialists in
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test,
Appearance, Strength, Durabil-
ity and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Siding and Roofing
Corrugated or Flat
Galvanized or Painted
Immediate Shipment from Stock
Nails



Write—Wire—Phone

Steel Mfg Warehouse
1449 GENESEE KANSAS CITY, MO.

MACDONALD ENGINEERING CO.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF
GRAIN ELEVATORS
San Francisco Chicago New York Toronto

D. F. HOAG & CO.

Designers and Constructors of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Corn Exchange, Minneapolis

L. J. McMILLIN
ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Any Size or Capacity
523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

For elevator and mill supplies we
issue a net price catalog. If in
the market write us for one.
WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS

ELEVATOR SIDING

CORRUGATED SHEET STEEL for
prompt shipment from our well-stocked
warehouses in carloads or less. Our
prices are always right.

NICHOLS
Wire, Sheet & Hdw. Co.

Kansas City, Mo. Joplin, Mo.
Davenport, Ia. Muskogee, Okla.
Ft. Scott, Kans. Tulsa, Okla.
Phoenix, Ariz.

Upon readers patronage of its
advertisers depends the success of
the *Grain Dealers Journal* work.
Will you mention it?

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS
T. E. IBBERSON CO.
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Receiving and Stock Book

Form 321 is designed for keeping a record of each kind of grain re-
ceived at a country elevator in a separate column so that the buyer by
adding up columns may quickly determine the number of bushels of
each kind of grain on hand. Columns are also provided for date, name,
gross, tare, net pounds, price, amount paid and remarks.

The book is printed on Linen Ledger paper, well bound with keratol back and
corners. Each of its 160 pages is 9x12 inches, giving room for recording 3200 wagon
loads. Weight 2 lbs. 5 oz. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal 309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The Most Modern Elevator in the World



This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new North-Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators.

We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you

Why not now?

James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

In All Parts of the World

Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.



One of a

Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.

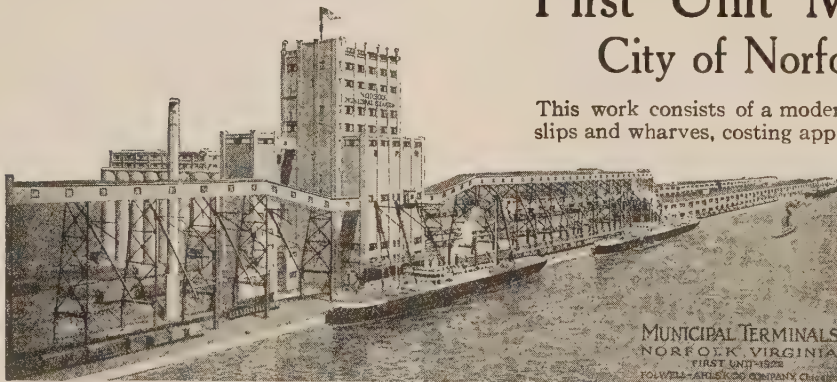
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Offices: Fort William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.

First Unit Municipal Terminals, City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.



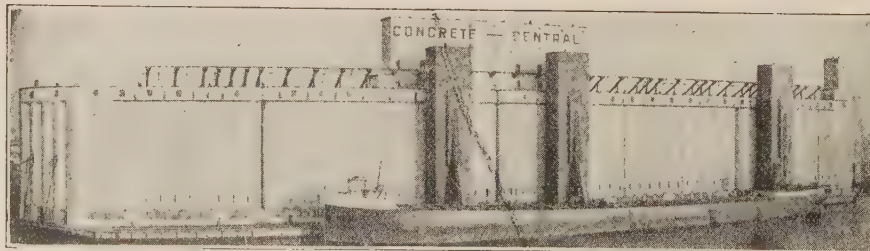
This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of

Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

Engineers and Constructors

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Milland Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

2,000,000 Bushel Elevator
3,000 bbl. Flour Mill
Office Building
Power Plant
Warehouses
and other
Buildings

Built by

Fegles Construction Co., Ltd.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Ft. William, Ont.



State Owned Mill and Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D.

Ralston Purina Company

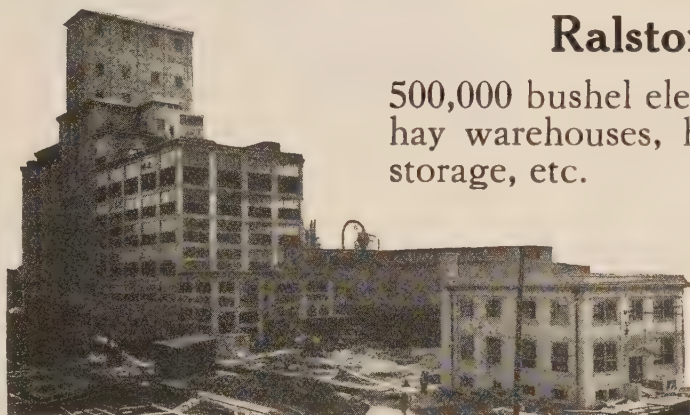
500,000 bushel elevator and mixed feed plant including
hay warehouses, hay grinding mill, office, molasses
storage, etc.

Designers and Builders

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators—Flour and
Feed Mills

706 Mutual Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



Terminal Grain Elevator

Capacity 3,800,000 Bushels

for

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.
Baltimore, Md.

Now under Construction

By

THE **M. A. LONG** CO.

Engineers and Constructors
Grain Elevator Department

Baltimore - Maryland



"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Baltimore

108 S. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

54 St. Francois Xavier
Street

Montreal, Que.

also at

Melbourne,
Australia

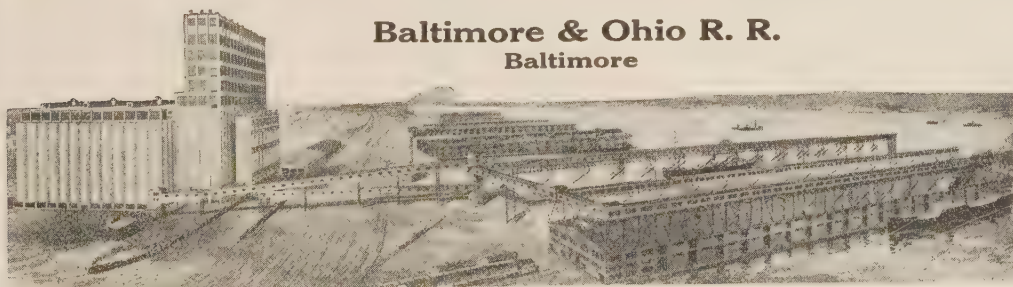
Buenos Aires,
Argentina

Vancouver, B. C.

London,
England

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers





The "ZELENY" Protects Your Grain

A Few Zelemy Installations

Cargill Grain Co.
Pillsbury Flour Mills
Bartlett Frasier Co.
Updike Grain Co.
Armour Grain Co.
Larabee Flour Mills
New Orleans Public Elevator
Maney Milling Co.
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.
Red Star Milling Co.

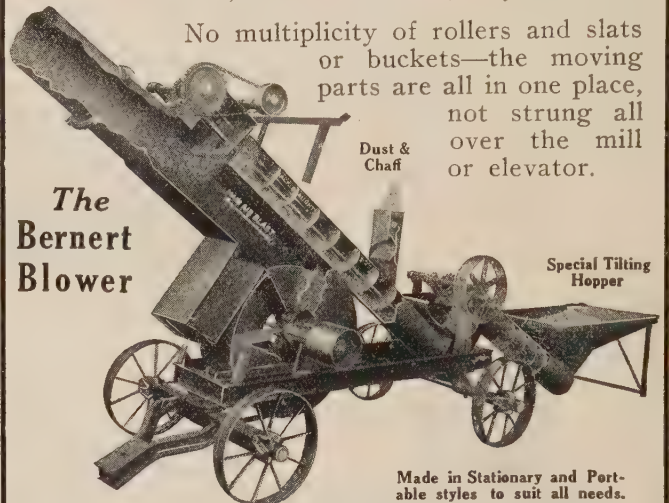
It is a simple device for testing the condition of grain stored in bins or tanks, by giving at all times the accurate temperature of the grain, not merely at the bottom and the top of the bins, but at intervals of five feet up through the bins. It saves you money by eliminating unnecessary turning of grain, which entails shrinkage, time, labor, power and wear on machinery; prevents bin-burned grain; increases working capacity of plants by saving time.

Further data will be furnished on request.

Western Fire Appliance Works
542 S. Dearborn St. CHICAGO

Let the Good Old Wind Blow Your Grain Wherever You Want It

—swiftly, without injury—up or down, over or under, around corners, any distance.



The illustration shows how it works. The outfit may be installed with stationary base instead of truck base as shown. Many prefer the truck mounting for moving about the yards. The Tilting Hopper makes it ideal for unloading direct from wagon box.

Send for Descriptive Literature

Bernert Sales Corporation

3805 Center St.

Milwaukee, Wis.

ACCOUNTBOOKS FOR GRAIN DEALERS

GRAIN RECEIVING BOOK Form 12 AA is designed to facilitate keeping a record of weights and number of bushels in wagon loads of grain received.

Each page is 8¼x14 inches, and at top of the 11 columns are printed Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount and Remarks.

Each page has spaces for 41 wagon loads and each book has 200 pages or spaces for records of 8,200 loads. The book is well printed, ruled on ledger paper, and substantially bound in full heavy canvas covers. Weighs 2½ lbs.

GRAIN SHIPPING BOOK Form 14 AA is designed to facilitate recording sales, shipments and returns from the shipments made. Its use will save much time and book work. The pages are 10¼x16½ inches, used double. The left-hand pages are ruled for information regarding Sales and Shipments; the right-hand pages for Returns. Under Sales the column headings are Date, Amount Sold, Price, Grain, Terms. Under Shipments are Date, Car Number and Initial. Our Weights in Bushels, Grade, Route, Rate. Under Returns are Destination, Grade, Difference, Bushels Over, Short, Gross Proceeds, Freight, Over, Short, Commissions, Other Charges, Total Charges, Net Proceeds, Drafts, Remarks.

The book contains 76 double pages, with room for records of 2,250 cars, is printed on linen ledger, well bound in heavy canvas covers with keratol corners. Weighs 4 lbs.

COMPLETE SET FOR \$6.50

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago.

Duplicating Grain Contracts

Do not take chances on verbal contracts for future delivery of the grain you are now purchasing. With the present unstable condition of the markets, Mr. Farmer is very liable to forget them if the market should advance or his crop be a failure.

Our Duplicating Grain Contracts will save you time, worry and money and should be used on every purchase. They certify the Farmer "has sold ——— Bushels of ——— at ——— cents per bushel, to grade No. ———, to be delivered at ——— on or before ———." They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted.

Put up in books of 100 duplicate sets. Originals of bond paper are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out, while the manila duplicate remains firmly bound in the book. Both sheets contain a printed form on the back for entering all grain delivered on the contract. Check bound and supplied with 3 sheets of carbon. Order FORM 10DC, Price \$1.15.

Send all orders to

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

MOHAWK



RUBBER BELTING

For many years the Standard Belting for elevators.

Specify this belting when contracting to build or remodel.

Demand it when ordering direct.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber-Mfg. Co.

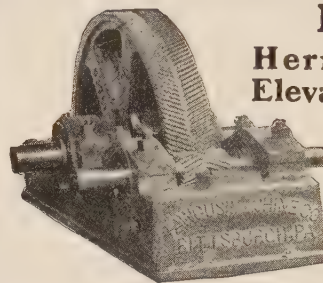
301 W. Randolph St. CHICAGO
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco Seattle

MORSE SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

Transmit power from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5,000 H.P. with positive speed ratio, 98.6% constant efficiency, quiet operation at all speeds, any convenient distance between sprocket centers, occasional lubrication, long life, low upkeep cost. Unaffected by heat, cold or moisture.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N.Y.

Consult the Morse Engineer in Your Territory
Atlanta, Ga. Cleveland, Ohio Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore, Md. Denver, Colo. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Boston, Mass. Detroit, Mich. San Francisco, Cal.
Charlotte, N. C. Minneapolis, Minn. St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill. New York City Winnipeg, Man., Can.
2150-30



FAWCUS

Herringbone Gear
Elevator & Conveyor
Drives

Save 25% to 50% in maintenance and operating costs.

Gears enclosed in dust proof and oil tight cases with roller bearings.

Efficient - Durable - Compact

FAWCUS MACHINE COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Penn.

Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer."

Form 19GT Duplicating (250 pages) \$1.50

Form 19GT Triplicating (375 pages) 2.00

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Scale and Credit Tickets

Form 51 duplicating, size 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x13 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches is formed of 100 pages of white bond paper for the 500 original tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, 100 yellow post office paper for the 500 originals which remain in the book and 4 sheets of carbon paper bound in back. Each ticket provides spaces for "Number, Date, Load of, From, To, Grosslbs., Tarelbs., Netlbs. Net, bus., \$. Due to or order, Weigher.

Check bound, well printed. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Price \$1.25 f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

SNAP PRICE on good 25,000 bu. elevator, southern Minn., first class station. Address 53W20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WIS.—Up-to-date grain elevator, flour and feed house for sale; reasonable. Write E. Hauterbrook, 1272 Walnut St., Green Bay, Wis.

IOWA—20,000 bushel iron clad elevator for sale; feed and coal sheds; main line I. C. R. R. For particulars address 53V24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN NEBRASKA—Several elevators and lumber yards for sale; well located. These are choice properties. If interested write 53X21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWEST IOWA—Two grain elevators, 15 and 20 thousand bu. capacity for sale. Located at good grain points in the heart of the corn country. Plymouth Mfg. Co., LeMars, Ia.

OHIO—Country elevator for sale; splendid sideline, feed, coal, etc. Best grain producing section of Ohio. Priced right. Address 53V3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—Well located elevator for sale in good city of 10,000, in heart of best farming district in Indiana. Good reason for selling and low price. Address 53Q31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

OHIO—Grain elevator for sale; fully equipped; located in the best farming section of Ohio; modern residence and store room in connection. A wonderful place to make money. James H. Anderson, Washington C. H., Ohio.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—15,000 bu. elevator for sale; on private ground; electric equipment; located on I. C. R. R.; best grain country. Price right; can make terms; possession at once. Write 53R5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MISSOURI—Splendid grain elevator and coal business for sale; elevator capacity 21,000 bushels; several other buildings near elevator suitable for mill feeds or poultry. For particulars address 53V1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—If you do not find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "ELEVATORS WANTED" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Two modern elevators for sale, handling nearly half million bushels grain annually. Good coal business in connection. Elevators, 20,000 and 30,000 bushel capacity, well equipped, in excellent repair. Good competition and territories. Price \$25,000. Address 53V28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO—Five (5) grain elevators, one (1) corn meal mill and feed mill (known as "The Heffner mill") and one (1) flour and meal mill (known as "The Crites Mill") in Circleville, Ohio, and vicinity, will be sold at public auction, by order of Court, by the Receivers of the Dixie Mills Co., on Monday, December 22nd, 1924, at 1 p. m. Full particulars and descriptions furnished upon request. Opportunities of a lifetime to acquire valuable elevator and milling properties cheap. Address: Receivers of the Dixie Mills Company, Circleville, Ohio.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

CENTRAL INDIANA—Elevator for sale. Priced right, location considered. Address 53V29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Terminal elevator and Kansas Line. 250,000 bus. at half replacement value payments. Allin, Coffeyville, Kansas.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—3 country grain elevators for sale with lumber yard attached. All in good repair. Address 51W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NORTHERN IOWA elevator for sale, located in very good town with good territory for business. For terms and particulars address 52J8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOME SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

IOWA—25,000-bu. cribbed elevator for sale; well equipped with machinery. Good competition and handle 225,000 to 275,000 bus. yearly. Big oat and fair corn crop. Address 53X19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—A 20,000 bushel iron clad grain elevator and retail lumber yard for sale. This property is located in the Corn and Oat Belt of Indiana. Address 53V16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ILLINOIS—Elevator and coal business, also residence for sale. Excellent opportunity; located in corn belt on Wabash R. R. Bargain if sold within next 30 days. Address 53X13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MISSOURI—Grain elevator, feed store, hay and straw barn, coal and wood sheds, seed bins, etc., for sale; located 60 miles west St. Louis on Wabash R. R. and on concrete road. Address A. E. Klingenberg, Truesdale, Mo.

OHIO—40,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale. Good grain territory; 400 car station doing good profitable business; electrically equipped; in good running order; storage for 10 cars of hay, 10,000 bus. of ear corn; best shipping R. R. in Ohio; one competitor. Good reason for selling. Address H. G. Pollock, Middle Point, Ohio.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ILLINOIS—John Bowlin's elevator at Moon Station in Livingston County, Ill., for sale. The elevator has a capacity of 28,000 bushels of grain and is located 4 miles from Streator, Ill., on the main line of the Santa Fe. The property consists of elevator, coal shed, oil storage room and fixtures, gasoline engine, office fixtures and scales. The property must be sold to settle the estate of John Bowlin, deceased. Interested parties address Ben Cossel, Streator, Illinois, Route 1.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANTED—Two good Michigan Country Elevators for cash. Give price and full particulars, addressing P. O. Box 341, Jackson, Mich.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.
AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

YOUNG GRAIN MAN wants to lease elevator for cash or operate on percentage basis and furnish buying capital. Address 53X4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO TRADE a No. 1 farm of 120 acres located in Southern Michigan for grain elevator in same location. Address A. K. Zinn & Company, Battle Creek, Michigan.

WANT ELEVATOR well located and reasonable, prefer Ill. or Minn. in exchange for good Montana farm land. Give price and full description. Address 53W5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANT TO BUY ELEVATOR with flour, feed, coal, seed and grinding business in Wisconsin. Will consider a responsible position if wages are satisfactory. Address 53X1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WELL IMPROVED 280 acre farm in Southern Minnesota for sale; located 2 miles from town of 1,500; must be seen to be appreciated; terms to suit buyer. Will take elevator in good grain territory of Iowa. Must show good volume of business. Address 53W4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE grain elevators for sale. J. M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN BUSINESS FOR SALE.

GRAIN commission business, including membership on the Kansas City Board of Trade. Address 53X17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

FOR RENT.

OUR PLANT which we operated as a feed store for 40 years and until October 1st, 1924. 1923 sales \$175,000.00. Address Conklin & Cummins, Goshen, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

An Old Successful
FIELD SEED BUSINESS
To Lease.

A great opportunity to secure a long established business. For 30 years it has paid good profits every year. It is the only wholesale Field Seed House in Detroit, a city of 1,250,000. A well equipped plant in a splendid location. Will lease for a term of years, including building, machinery, valuable trade brands and good will. If interested advise and we will give further particulars.

CAUGHEY-JOSSMAN CO.
Detroit, Mich.

ELEVATORS & MILL FOR SALE.

KANSAS—Elevator and feed mill; basement; 2 stories, dome; fully equipped; motors; 40 sacks per hour; 5,000 bu. capacity and 1,500 sacks grain; double garage; wagon scales, dump; first class property every way. Write McAnulty-Moore Company, Independence, Kans.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

35,000-bushel Elevator and Mill at Albert Lea, Minn., for sale. Building in first class condition. Suitable for Dairy and Poultry Feed plant or Seed business. Large Feed distributing business can be done. Albert Lea is in the center of rich farming country and one of best dairy and poultry sections in the West. Price right. Terms if desired. Address National Milling Co., 414 Flour Exchange, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MILLS FOR SALE.

MARYLAND—New, fully equipped flour and feed mill at Derwood, Md., for sale on Metropolitan Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Co., siding entire length of the property, 16 miles from Washington, D. C., two miles from Rockville, Md., county seat of Montgomery County, Md. Good macadam roads to property and surrounded by the best and most productive farms in Montgomery County and is an established business center. This mill has a daily output of 50 barrels. Building 40x50, equipped with "Midget" Marvel Flour Mill; warehouse adjoining, 30x40. Elevator capacity 10,000 bushels. Equipped with bran and middling flour packers. Cornmeal burr and feed mill. Electric motors for power. Two and one-half acres of land, including extra warehouse and six-room dwelling. Well at mill and dwelling house. GEORGE M. HUNTER, President, The Montgomery County National Bank, Rockville, Md.

BEST FLOUR MILL opportunity available. For sale or exchange at a genuine bargain.

Located in Temple, central Texas, city of 15,000 people, on main lines of M. K. & T. and G. C. & S. F. Railroads, with branch line on Katy to Belton, and branch line on Santa Fe to west Texas and California. Transit privileges on both roads.

Brick mill building, three-stories, on stone basement, with brick warehouse adjoining. Frame warehouse; thoroughly equipped elevator; two steel tanks, each with approximate capacity 55,000 bushels; daily mill capacity 300 barrels flour, and 168,000 lbs. of meal. Plant properly managed and operated will produce one-half to one million dollar business annually.

Wonderful opportunity for party who understands the milling business and has the money and ability to operate it, not only as a milling industry, but as a profitable, wholesale and retail grain business.

Can be bought at a figure far less than its actual value. Best of reasons for selling.

P. L. DOWNS, Temple, Texas.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Two Railroad Claim Books containing 100 sets of claim blanks for overcharge and index. \$1.50 each and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

One Railroad Claim Book containing 100 sets for loss of weight in transit and index. \$1.50 and postage. Order "Special 411-A."

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register—One copy of a quick index to records of all cars handled, \$1.75 and postage. Order "Soiled 42."

Grain Storage Receipts—A book of 50 receipts and 50 stubs with space for essential facts regarding each lot of grain stored. 25c and postage. Order "Special Form 4."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40, Special," price \$2.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED POSITION as manager for Farmers' Elevator or Line Company; twelve years' experience. Best of references. Address H. L. Walsh, Sac City, Iowa.

POSITION WANTED as manager of elevator; 20 years' experience in grain, coal and feed business. Address 53X10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

EXPERIENCED grain man 30 years old, with family, available at once for country elevator. No. Dak. preferred. Address 53W6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANT position as manager of elevator; 16 years' experience in grain, coal and feed business; can furnish first class reference. Write 53T18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position with some good grain firm, ten years experience, can give first class reference, age 24, honest and dependable. Address 53W18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED in grain elevator office, bookkeeping experience, raised on farm, 24 years old, single, references. Prefer Northern Illinois. Address 53X25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

MAN AND WIFE want position as manager and bookkeeper of country elevator; 3 years' experience in grain, feed, flour, etc. Can furnish best of references. Address 53V11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Position as manager of good country station, by experienced grain buyer; good bookkeeper. Would consider position as auditor of line of country elevators. Address 53X24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MAN WITH 24 YEARS' experience in the grain business wants position with some good firm; capable of handling any position; now employed, desires a change. Address 53U4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

BROKERS WANTED.

WANTED BROKERS to solicit grain consignments for Milwaukee market. Address Charles A. Krause Milling Co., Grain Division, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Man to run country elevator; grain, feed, agricultural machinery, grinding. The Dadmun Company, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

WANTED—Two experienced men as managers of Co-operative Elevators. Applications must be in Dec. 1st. Work begins Jan. 1st. Address 53X8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MAN WANTED, not over thirty years of age, to travel soliciting grain business and buying grain through Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Must come well recommended. Address 53X15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

"Please discontinue my adv. in the Journal, of help wanted. I have so many replies that I think I will have no trouble in securing the help wanted." This is from an Iowa elevator operator who ran an ad in this column recently.

FUNNY EXPERIENCES

FUNNY STORIES WANTED

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—Good second hand Attrition Mill 18 or 20 inch. J. R. Helman, Bloomer, Ohio.

WANT TO BUY a used Attrition Mill; must be in A No. 1 condition; with electric motors. Write Waldschmidt & Schneider, Metamora, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

GAS ENGINE—30 h.p. Stover, excellent shape. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

30 H. P. FOOS Engine for sale; good as new; priced right. Address E. C. Wegener Grain Company, Minco, Oklahoma.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

ONE BROWN-COCHRAN Gas Engine for sale, 20 h. p., speed 215, in good condition. Price \$200 f. o. b. Buckley, Ill. Motors now used. Buckley Farmers' Grain Co., Buckley, Ill.

20 H. P. MUNCIE Oil Engine with muffler, fuel barrel, 36-inch clutch pulley complete; used only 18 months; price \$400 f. o. b. Connersville, Ind. Address Earl W. Wise, 520 Eastern Ave., Connersville, Indiana.

DIESEL OIL ENGINES

For Elevators and Flour Mills,
All Sizes.

ST. MARY'S OIL ENGINE COMPANY
St. Charles, Mo.

ENGINES AND GENERATORS FOR SALE

50 H. P. FAIRBANKS MORSE type MB oil burning engine. Two direct current generators. All in good condition. For sale cheap. R. M. Van Ness Construction Co., Room 3, Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT.

SUNDSTRAND ADDING MACHINE, seven bank, practically new. Address 53W21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Bean and Pea pickings and Millings, also low germination stock. Address George W. Young Company, Owosso, Michigan.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed, made of very heavy manila for strength and durability and to withstand hard usage. Special folding method for closing envelope. Have a in lots of 500, \$2.50 per hundred, f.o.b. Chicago. limited supply to sell at \$2.75 per hundred or Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

BAGS—BAGGING BURLAP.

BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted Second-hand bags, best prices paid.

WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago.



DON'T EAT DUST

Gibbs' Patent Dust Protector affords perfect protection with perfect ventilation. Thoroughly tested for years in every kind of dust. Nickel-plated protector \$1.25. Canada \$1.50, post-paid. Circulars free.

GIBBS RESPIRATOR CO.
246 Forest Ave. River Forest, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

ATTRITION MILL.
Two—36" Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mills, cheap for quick sale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ATTENTION, OAT CLIPPER.

One No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper including Out Board Bearing. Wire us for price on this. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

HAVE NO KICK COMING: Cancel ad. We are so flooded with replies that we will be kept busy for months to come. We certainly were glad to know that every morning brought us queries for our equipment and always in their letters they would say that they noticed the ad in the Grain Dealers Journal. It is a great thing for us as long as we can supply the demand.—E. J.

FOR SALE—Complete outfit of machinery for shelling, drying, cleaning and grading seed corn, capacity 60 to 100 bus. an hour. Two hole Eureka corn sheller, manufactured by the Joliet Mfg. Co. Hess Ideal Dryer No. 3. Cracked corn cleaner and grader, manufactured by the Huntley Mfg. Co. 15 h.p. steam engine and boiler, together with an elevating and conveying apparatus to make plant work automatically. Business discontinued—machinery must be sold. Address Suffolk Co-operative Association, Mattituck, New York.

GOOD MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Let us quote you from our big stock of machinery and mill furnishings. We have just put in a line of new wood-split pulleys, bearings and shafting and are prepared to fill rush orders promptly.
15-25-50 bbl. Midget Marvel Mills; with complete equipment or separately. Cash or terms.
12, two and three pair high corn rolls, all sizes. Some just like new.
Large stock of new and used Agitators, Bleachers, Attrition Mills and Hammer type Mills, Flour and bran packers, Cleaners and Scourers, Round and Centrifugal Reels. Several Complete mills. Bonner Springs, suburb of Kansas City.
H. C. DAVIS,
NEW AND USED MILL MACHINERY,
Bonner Springs, Kansas. P. O. Box 393.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

REPLY REGARDING MY AD. I received twelve answers from the first appearance. In fact, sold machine to first inquirer—could sell a carload of them from one insertion.—C. A.

ATTENTION! BARGAIN.

Four—120 bushel Nordyke & Marmon Drier, and Cooler, latest style. Wire us for price on these. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.
When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.
Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.
Write us without delay.
W. R. Leathers, Mgr.
9 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

DYNAMOS—MOTORS.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

WANTED to put your idle capital to work. That rusty machine over there in the corner is of intrinsic value to some member of the grain trade. You can make a sale or a trade if you use these columns.

SCALES FOR SALE.

HOPPER SCALES: One insertion sold mine. I made money and saved the purchaser money, so we are both happy—thanks to the Journal.—E. H.

FOR SALE—One 4 bu. Richardson Automatic Grain Scale; good weighing condition. Priced low for quick sale. Address Richardson Scale Company, Wichita, Kansas.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size, or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

PRACTICALLY NEW, latest type 6 bushel Richardson Automatic self compensating Grain Scale. R. M. Van Ness Construction Co., Room 3, Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

FOR SALE—One 4 bu. Richardson and two Richardson 8 bu. automatic scales. All self compensating; fine condition. One 8 bu. Avery; one R. R. track scale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

GRAIN FOR SALE.

KAFFIR-CANE.
White Kaffir, Red Top or Sumach Cane Seed in carlots. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

I HAVE RECEIVED very good results from my ad and will send you some more business when I have seeds to sell. A. J., Holstein, Ia.
FOR SALE—Hog, Siberian, Common, White Wonder and Early Fortune millet. Red and black amber cane, sudan. Can furnish in straight or mixed cars, re-cleaned or country run. Reimer-Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.

Make Your Business

A Christmas present that will assist it to avoid the snares and pitfalls of new trade highways. Send it the convictions, suggestions and experiences of your brother grain dealers twice each month by subscribing to **The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.**

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order that I may profit by the experience of others in the grain trade, please send me the Grain Dealers Journal on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars to pay for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bus. State.....



The Stanford Seed Company
(INCORPORATED)
Wholesale Field Seeds
BUFFALO - N. Y.

North American Seed Co.
WHOLESALE GRASS & FIELD SEEDS
Milwaukee, Wisc.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

SHIP YOUR HAY
to
ALBERT MILLER & CO.
192 N. Clark St. CHICAGO, ILL.
Good Sales—Prompt Returns

HAY SPECIALISTS

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

Field and Grass Seed Trade Directory

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale seed merchants.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stanford Seed Co., The, wholesale field seeds

CHICAGO, ILL.

Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co., field seed dealers.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

COBURG, IOWA.

McGreer Bros., whlse. seed corn our specialty.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Bros. Seed Co., field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.
Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, grain and field seeds.
Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.
Teweles Seed Co., L., seed merchant.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Dickinson Co., The Albert, seeds.
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Jameson Hevener Co., shippers of field seeds.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co., wholesale field seeds.
Hirsch, Henry, wholesale field seed.
Toledo Field Seed Co., The, clover, timothy.

The Toledo Field Seed Co.

Clover and Timothy Seed

Consignments solicited Send us your samples
TOLEDO, OHIO

BARKEMEYER

Grain & Seed Company
Chicago

SEEDS

Bag Lots or Car Lots

BUYERS AND SELLERS

of Grain Elevators. You can make your wants known quickly by advertising in the "Elevators for Sale and Wanted" columns.

OCTOBER CLOVER SEED

Circular just issued gives summary of conditions and trading requirements.
Sent on request

Southworth & Co., TOLEDO
"Alive Since 1881" OHIO

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.

BUYERS—SELLERS

Field and Garden Seeds

Cincinnati - - - Ohio

The Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co.

We Pay Top TOLEDO, OHIO Samples, Prices
Prices for Your SEEDS and our Market
Seeds—Your CLOVER Letter Upon Re-
Track or Toledo Sweet Clover quest—We Deal
Send Samples Alsike Alfalfa in Both Cash and
Timothy Futures.

L. Teweles Seed Co.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grass and Field Seeds

We Buy SEEDS

Fancy New Crop
OATS, MILLET
SPRING RYE
SPELTZ
BARLEY
SWEET CLOVER
TIMOTHY, etc.

Mail Samples
For bids

Sample Bags
Sent on
Request

NORTHROP, KING & CO.

Seedsman - Minneapolis, Minn.

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY

Incorporated
Louisville, Ky.

Headquarters for

RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS
BUYERS AND SELLERS
OF ALL VARIETIES

COURTEEN SEED COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WEEKLY PRICE LIST ON REQUEST

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

First and Victor Streets

St. Louis, Missouri



CRAWFORDSVILLE SEED CO. FIELD SEEDS

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

NATHAN & WOLF CO.

Fort Wayne, Indiana

BUYERS AND SELLERS

Red and Mammoth Clover, Alsike and Alfalfa, Sweet Clover and Timothy.

Send samples for bids
Ask for our price list

NUNGESSER-DICKINSON SEED CO.

New York, N. Y.

BUYERS AND SELLERS

Clover and Grass Seeds

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Buyers and Sellers

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

KELLOGG SEED COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

Kraus & Apfelbaum

Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Wholesale

Field Seed

Dealers

Our AA Brands stand the test.
Ask the dealers who buy them.

Dealers in the

Clover, Alfalfa and Timothy

Seed Districts, mail us your samples. We are always in the market. Let's get going with one another.



External view



Shipping gallery of Vancouver Harbour Commissioners' Elevator No. 2

Pacific Coast's Most Modern Grain Handling Terminal Elevator Equipped with Hyatt Roller Bearings

THESE photographs show only a small portion of the complete conveying and elevating equipment which is operating in Vancouver Harbour Commissioners' Elevator No. 2, Vancouver, B. C.

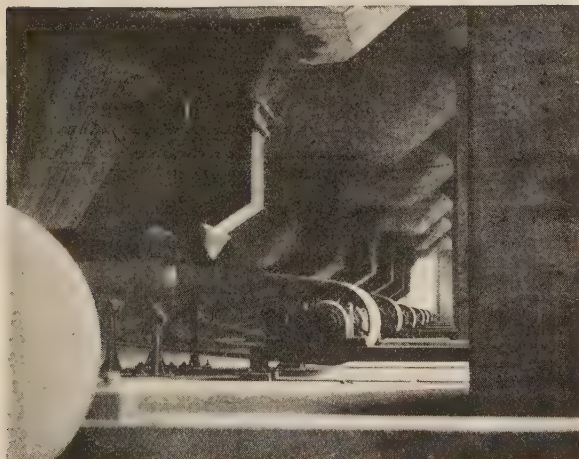
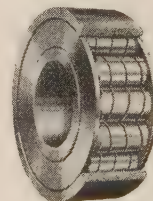
The entire system was designed by The John S. Metcalf Company, Ltd., and was built by The Plessisville Foundry, Webster Ingles, Ltd., and Messrs. Turbine Gears, Ltd. It is equipped with Hyatt roller bearings.

The proven dependability and efficiency of Hyatt bearings in these applications in many other terminal grain handling elevators of North America led to their selection for this installation.

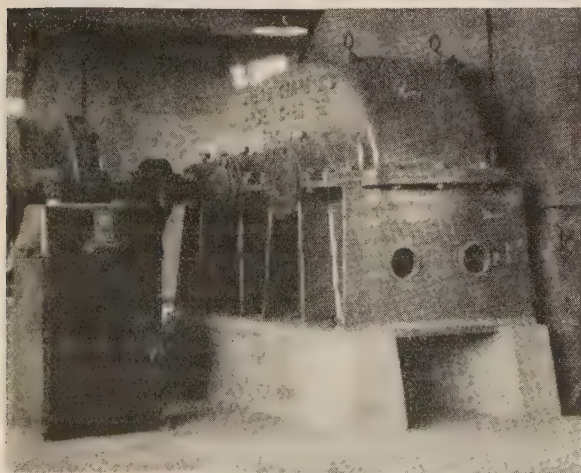
Complete information concerning the manner in which Hyatt bearings are applied to conveying and elevating equipment will be furnished on request by our engineers, without obligation.

A new 24 page engineering bulletin entitled "Hyatt Roller Bearings for Conveyors" is now ready for distribution. It contains valuable engineering data, designs, photographs of installations and other information of interest. Write for a copy.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
NEWARK DETROIT CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
WORCESTER PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND MILWAUKEE



Shipping conveyors on basement floor



Elevator leg herringbone gear double reduction drives

HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS FOR BELT CONVEYORS

GRAIN DEALERS' JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and feed seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 25, 1924

OLD CORN which will germinate is sure to command an attractive premium as seed corn next spring.

HOW MANY pounds of ear corn are you taking for a bushel? Light chaffy stuff needs to be bought on quite a different basis than the corn containing 30 to 40% moisture. Unless country elevator operators exercise extreme caution they are doomed to distressing disappointment.

ALL GRAIN dealers are welcome to the use of our "Asked-Answered" department. We are striving to serve the trade to its own advantage and each query gives us a clearer idea of what will prove helpful to our readers. If you will ask questions you help us to be of more service. That is our aim.

AN AGRICULTURAL census midway between the decennial years is now being taken by the U. S. for the first time as provided by the recent act of Congress, so the country's seven million farms will soon be listed in a way that promises to give us more accurate evidence of each crops acreage. It should also insure more reliable crop reports.

A NEW YORK grain shipper who loads out about 25 cars of buckwheat each year startles us with the information that he makes no special effort to prevent grain leaking out of car. When the railroad furnishes car with grain doors he loads it. The shipper with paper or cloth car liners should save a lot of grain. Track repair crews insist that buckwheat is no better than any other small grain for ballasting tracks.

MANY feeding districts which are now planning on shipping in corn will change their plans when the feeders learn the price and the quality of the "stuff" obtainable.

EVERY GRAIN dealer will find much of interest in our report of the Industrial Traffic League in this number and it would be to your direct interest to read carefully all of the discussions and the actions taken because the League may not always be working in the interest of grain dealers and a little enlightenment by grain dealers would help the cause of the trade.

SO MANY grain elevator offices have been burglarized recently we wonder why more grain dealers do not employ bloodhounds in an effort to run down the guilty parties. One Kansas dealer quoted in this number, through the use of bloodhounds located the culprits and they confessed not only to burglarizing the elevator but to burglarizing many other local business houses. No doubt many small towns have capable night workers who accomplish much while the rest of the town sleep. Have the bloodhounds locate the guilty ones.

SHIPPERS WHO persist in billing grain direct to distant interior points are very likely to meet with many disappointments and some losses. If you must go around the terminal markets take the precaution to investigate each buyer thoroughly before shipping. Arrival drafts afford protection so long as the market is strong, but when it is weak and dragging, buyers seem to find a multiplicity of excuses for rejecting all shipments. Off grade grain can always find a good market in any of the terminals but at a country point occupied by one or two buyers, the rejected stuff is seldom wanted at its market value.

THE HOWELL-BARKLEY bill to abolish the Railroad Labor Board should be vigorously opposed by shippers immediately that the radicals during their brief period of power in the Congress make any attempt to put it on passage. The fact that Senator Watson, after a conference with the president Nov. 20 predicted the defeat of the bill should not make shippers overconfident. Repeal of the Labor Board part of the law would restore to the railway employes their former power to tie up the transportation system by a strike. Under the rule of the Labor Board they must stay at work to have any standing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., has many bureaucrats who delight in wasting the taxpayers money in figuring out all kinds of comparative results, and one of the latest emanating from that great center of bureaucrats gives us the information that the per capita production of the principal crops of this country this year is 1.1% less than in 1923 and 4.1% less than the average per capita production during the previous five years. Now this does not mean that anybody is going to starve or even go without all the food they want, but who cares now? Look at the per capita vote cast recently and the general price advances in all farm products since Nov. 4th. It is time all this radical stuff was swept out and thrown into the garbage can. Let us have reason and sanity for a while.

YOU KNOW since election day the radicals haven't even spoken in a whisper about the McNary-Haugen Bill and other rampant legislation which was to put the government into the grain business. The radicals have really lost so much of their self-esteem we think each one should be given a pink pill.

ANOTHER grain dealer who uses the Robinson Code admits that he has been using the word "bounce" to mean "Time of Shipment," when anyone who can read English can turn to the book and satisfy himself that it means nothing of the kind. It means only "Time of Delivery," and every dealer who uses it to mean anything else perversely courts serious trouble.

GRAIN DEALERS who also handle coal will be pleased to know that the Federal court of Eastern Pennsylvania has recently decided that the government should pay for coal taken for railroad use during the Federal control of the railroads. The case will be heard by the U. S. Supreme Court Jan. 5th and if it takes the same view of the lower courts Uncle Sam will have to pay. Was your coal confiscated during that period? Then present your bill.

THE MARKED advance in foreign exchange recently has materially helped the exports of all grain because the European buyers were able to pay for their purchases with less of their own money. True as this may be, it would surely ire the radicals who have been charging Wall Street with boosting prices during the last three months for political purposes. It will not surprise us a bit if some of them introduce bills seeking to fix all foreign exchange. Of course they will claim it would cripple Wall Street and help the farmers.

GRAIN ELEVATOR operators who have spent many weary hours studying the income tax law utterly oblivious of the fact that the Internal Revenue Dept. had over 4,500 rules and regulations for its guidance in the application of the law, will be pleased to know that the Sublette Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Mendota, Ill. recently became aware of an error in an old report and filed a claim for the excess paid. Now it is gloating over the joyful news that it will get back \$296 and maybe more. Who knows how to figure out a grain man's income and profits tax under the new law. Who knows?

THE PAYMENT of brokerage on consignments of grain or the payment of a fixed salary or any division of commissions with customers is sure to cast serious reflections on the rules which permit the charging of commission so large that the commission merchant can afford to split them. Not only do such practices cast reflection on the entire organization of the market but also upon the commission merchant cutting the commission. Merchants who are unwilling to charge the commission established by their exchange should start an agitation among the members for the reduction desired. Underhanded cutting not only destroys the confidence of the customers in the commission merchant but in the market as well.

THE OPEN bin sacrificed the life of an experienced grain dealer at Ortonville, Minn., recently and established one more reason for covering all bins and keeping down the dust.

THE MANY NEW firms engaging in the grain business by buying idle or semi-active plants should give encouragement to the discouraged. Surely the trade at large is looking forward to a good grain business for 1925.

THE BUCKWHEAT crop reports which have been running in the last two numbers of the JOURNAL indicate such a generous crop that pancake consumers generally should have no difficulty in getting an all winter's scratch.

READERS OF our news columns no doubt are impressed by the better equipping of all country elevators. Grain men are building better and depending more on mechanical facilities to handle the grain. This is sure to give them more time for side lines and the improvement news shows that elevators everywhere are being equipped with feed grinding mills to take care not only of the off-grade grain which they fear to ship but also to grind feed to the farmers liking.

GRAIN BUYERS at terminals who object to paying freight undercharges on transactions long since considered closed will be glad to know that one member of the B/L Com'ite of the National Industrial Traffic League supported the contention of this Journal. He urged that the League should make further efforts either thru its B/L Com'ite, its Legislative Com'ite or some other agency, to secure a modification of the law so that when a carrier accepts a shipment on a prepared B/L it is thus put upon notice that undercharges or other carrying charges shall be collectible only from consignor and not from consignee under any circumstances. All the objections of the majority of the com'ite could be cured by a specific law that a carrier who releases property to a consignee without collecting the charges, must have recourse only to the consignor.

SOME OF THE POOLS are so impractical they are making themselves ludicrous. For instance the Minnesota Wheat Growers Ass'n. has brought suit against the Campbell Elevator Co. of that state for \$25,000 simply because the company in the regular course of its business purchased some fifty loads of wheat from farmers who had entered into a contract with the pool to sell the grain through the pool. Every elevator operator is in the market to buy grain every day of the year and for him to discriminate against any of the farmers of his district and refuse to buy their grain is very likely to result in permanent injury to his business. The pool does not own the grain, neither does it have a lien on it. Its contract is with the grower and if it is damaged by the growers violation of the terms of his contract, then its remedy should rest in a suit against the grower, not against the buyer in the open market. While there is little doubt that the pool eventually will lose its case, a decision of a lower court seeking to deprive the grain dealer of the privilege of buying in the open market would not be unexpected in Minnesota courts.

The Fortunate Dealer with a Drier.

Not many country elevators are equipped with a modern grain drier, but those properly equipped are a delight and a profit to the operator. The wonder is that every elevator is not equipped with a small drier so that grain which is damp, wet, or contains excessive moisture can be handled safely. The dealer who has such equipment owes it to his patrons to keep them advised on that fact and to remind them of it whenever he knows they have damp grain to market.

When corn or any other grain is presented at the elevator in such condition that the elevator man will not buy it, it is a reflection upon his ability as a grain merchant or else upon his poor facilities. If he pretends to be in the grain business, then he should be fully equipped to handle whatever grain is tendered to him regardless of its condition.

Corn Crop Deficiency Reflected in Hog Marketings.

The 1924 crop of corn as shown by the many reports from dealers published in this number of the Journal is lacking in quality as well as quantity.

The unprecedented rush of hogs to market since the new crop becomes available for feeding the animals confirms the disappointment. The corn is chaffy, and is far below par in feeding value, and hog raisers find it profitable to sell their corn at the prevailing high prices instead of feeding it to the stock.

Hog marketings at Chicago a week ago exceeded 320,000 head, breaking all weekly records but one. The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago that week was 229 lbs., against 234 lbs. a year ago, and an average November weight in 1923 of 235 lbs. It is fortunate that the market prices of corn and hogs thus early in the season curtail feeding operations and conserve corn supplies, the shortage of which this season borders on a calamity.

The Ridiculous "Frontage" Fee.

Here is a good joke. It should give a laugh to many grain dealers owning land fronting on railroad right-of-way. At the recent Columbus meeting of the Ohio dealers which is reported in this number, a Leipsic dealer complained that he had been charged \$19.00 per year by the railroad because his elevator site fronted on railroad's tracks.

Some grain dealers who have been sent bills for frontage have countered with a bill for double the amount to the railroad. Where does any railroad obtain license to charge property owners an annual fee for permitting their ground to continue to remain contiguous to railroad property? Few railroad officials have ever exceeded this exhibition of pure cheek.

No elevator owner who consults an attorney will permit them to keep the money, but will sue them for the refund as well as interest. The railroad is no more entitled to a fee for frontage than is the neighbor who owns the lot adjoining your home. Charging for frontage is a pure gouge, a steal that is supported by no claims the railroads have yet advanced.

The Disappointing Corn Crop.

Recently we collected reports from several hundred dealers in the Corn Belt with the expectation of giving our readers a summary of the reports received, but all reports were so uniformly discouraging that we doubted dealers generally would credit any one statement for such an unexpected widespread decline in both yield and quality throughout the corn belt, hence we were put to the necessity of publishing most of these reports so that our readers can get the information first hand from the contributors and see for themselves that the yield of corn as forecasted by the Bureau of Crop Estimates is sure to prove misleading.

More corn is being shipped in the ear than ever, principally because it is so damp it can not be shelled, stored or shipped with safety. Some of it is snapped corn. Many dealers plan on refusing to handle any corn before the middle of December and a few plan on refusing to buy until the first of the year because they are anxious to avoid trouble in the handling of soft chaffy corn that is sure to prove disappointing to the farmers and the buyers.

A dealer without a modern moisture tester and tester kettle will surely be put to the necessity of doing an unusual amount of guessing on what grain is worth. Grain of poor quality as well as narrow margins make exact methods and complete equipment for determining values more necessary than ever. Doubtless there is more grief to be expected in the marketing of the new corn crop than any grain dealers of the present generation has encountered, so it behooves every one to exercise extreme caution as discounts from present prices are very likely to be painfully severe. Look out.

The Exposure Hazard.

One windy afternoon about eight years ago four grain elevators built close together along the north and south line of railroad in Oldham, S. D. were all burned. Fire from the south elevator being quickly communicated to the other elevators. Two weeks ago another South Dakota town had the same experience.

Columbia, S. D. had four elevators located along the line of the C. & N. W. R. R. The wind was blowing a gale. Leaves and other rubbish had been permitted to accumulate under the loading platform of the south elevator and that furnished the coziest, warmest little bed for a hot spark from a passing locomotive that has been discovered in many a day, with the result that all elevators with 65,000 bus. of grain, the depot, a large lumber yard, and a large straw stack one mile north of the north elevator also fell prey to the fire which was swept by the strong wind.

Elevators built close together have an exposure hazard that must always be taken into consideration especially in towns where the fire fighting apparatus is meager. Citizens may desire to stop the flames, but having nothing to fight with, they are helpless. Elevators built close together in small towns have a sufficient exposure hazard to justify the complete iron cladding of every one of them. Fire insurance may help to cover the owners property loss, but the loss due to the interruption of business and the greatly increased cost of replacing elevators today makes a fire decidedly unprofitable to any elevator owner.

It is to be hoped that elevator owners and operators generally will not overlook the fact that none of this property would now be in ashes had the operator of the south elevator kept the grounds around his elevator clear of rubbish. He is the fellow that is directly to blame for the fire and the great loss.

Fighting for Friends.

Country grain elevator operators generally have lost so heavily from fighting competition and perversely persisting in the old practice of overbidding through so many years that it is decidedly encouraging to learn of their attacking cutthroat competition from a new angle.

Many unnecessary elevators have been financed by the bankers who were hopeful of gaining a profitable grain account, and in some cases the banker has used the unnecessary grain merchant to get some of the competing bankers business. Many farmers elevators have been built as the direct result of the bankers coveting his competitor's business. The result has been an oversupply of bankers and of grain elevators, and an over supply of any line of trade is a permanent menace to good business practices as well as to all profit.

It is decidedly encouraging that the established grain dealers have come to a full realization of the bankers responsibilities for much of the trouble of the grain business, so we find the Miami Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n. of Ohio and the Iroquois County Grain Dealers Ass'n. of Illinois both exerting the influence of their members to induce farmers and bankers to come into their meetings and help them to solve the problems confronting their business to the end that they may market the farmers grain more safely and more satisfactorily to all concerned.

Recently an Illinois grain merchant who had granted free storage to farmer patrons for grain in amounts greatly in excess of the capacity of his elevator, mysteriously disappeared, and another Illinois grain dealer who still owes many thousand dollars for grain stored free of charge has retired from the business. Free storage has got many elevator operators into dire trouble every year and sad to relate the farmers also have suffered severely from this unbusinesslike practice. We are hoping that the bankers also suffered because they are generally considered more to blame for the troubles of the grain trade than either of the other classes.

There were not so many bankers at the Piqua meeting as at the Watseka meeting, but all of them seemed to comprehend that they can do much to make the grain account more attractive and give the grain elevator operator that encouragement which will insure his equipping his plant to give more efficient service in the marketing of the farmers products to the great benefit of all concerned.

No banker can hope to build a prosperous community by wrecking any merchants who are attempting to serve it. The more prosperous the grain dealers, the more prosperous the farmers the greater will be the bank deposits and the more active will the banks capital be employed in promoting new enterprises in the community. When envy, hate or jealousy prompts the natural leaders of any community to cripple or undermine business of any merchant, it reacts on the entire community. If the local associations succeed in inducing all the grain dealers to cooperate with the bank-

ers and farmers in the establishment of friendly relations, then the entire community will enjoy not only a better business but a broader and happier life.

It is to be hoped that the local associations everywhere will profit by the pleasing experience of the two associations named to the end that they may also secure the co-operation of the farmers and the bankers in the promotion of more cordial relations.

The Bull Markets in Corn.

History is repeating itself in the course of prices for corn on the 1924 crop.

Corn being grown to a large extent only in the United States the size of the domestic crop is the price controlling factor.

During the past 50 years we have had ten years besides 1924 when the corn crop was far below normal. A study of the price movement in those 10 years as shown in the table herewith reveals that the bull movement has three successive stages.

The first stage in a bull movement is a rise in the price from the low of June to a high in the fall of the year. This is due to speculative buying based on crop reports.

The second stage in a bull movement is a gradual decline in the price from the autumn to the early winter. This may be due to exhaustion of the buying power or to the pressure of cash corn coming from the few surplus producing regions.

The third stage in a bull movement is a rise in the price from the winter low to a high in the following summer.

On the average the early rise of 26 cents in the price of No. 2 corn at Chicago was almost wiped out by the drop of 25 cents in winter. The drop in prices during the early winter ranged from 30% of the early advance in 1890 to 193% of the early advance in 1918, which was abnormal due to the war upsetting all markets. If the price of corn in the fall of 1924 is to have a setback similar to that in 1890 the drop would be 30% of 48c or 14c, and assuming that \$1.25 is our fall high for corn the price could go back to \$1.09 per bushel for the May future before the advance is resumed. As the advance usually does not begin until the late winter or early spring purchases for investment can be deferred until January, February or March, when the price may have dropped much lower than \$1.09.

Excluding 1918 and 1919 and taking the year 1913 as the fairest approximation to the condition existing in 1924 the purchaser of May corn at \$1.09 might reasonably be expected to have to stand a further drop to 82 cents per bushel some time in the winter, the drop in 1913 having been 90 per cent of the early rise. Should the price drop below \$1.09 the proper course is to remargin and buy more all the way down. After buying at \$1.09 and margining down to 82 or lower there can be expected, if the 1913 parallel is to be duplicated, an advance equal to 148 per cent of the fall high, 86c in July, 1914, having been 148% of the August 1913 high of 58c. If \$1.25 is our present fall high the top next summer should be 148%, or \$1.95 per bushel for No. 2

cash corn at Chicago. As a matter of fact the price will be higher or lower than this depending on conditions that no one can foresee.

At any rate the bull speculator has a right to anticipate the final rise will be as much as the least rise, which was 19 cents on the crop of 1911, or 108 per cent of the 76c high in November, 1911, or \$1.35 per bushel. Thus his profit on a purchase at \$1.09, margined down to 80 cents will be 26 cents per bushel.

The most important point is that with the exception of 1894 the price has never failed to go higher the following year than it did on the early fall high. In 1894 the August price was 59 and the high the following May was only 55 cents; but the same financial conditions that kept the price down to 55 cents in May, 1894, put corn down to 40 cents in January, affording the speculator an opportunity to buy corn at a price only 2 cents above the June low, with a subsequent profit of 15 cents per bushel. The price of wheat that same January, 1895, was down to 48½, the lowest price in 50 years, showing the abnormal conditions then existing. Wheat advanced that year to 85 cents in May, 1895, but the early summer outlook for the coming corn crop prevented the maximum rise that might have been expected that summer. The corn crop of 1895 was 2,151,000,000, a record-breaker up to that time, compared with 1,212,000,000 bus. in 1894. A crop correspondingly great in 1925 would have to be 160% of 2,477,000,000 or 3,963,200,000 bus., which seems impossible.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

C. M. St. P. & O. 32146, going thru Crandon, S. D., on Nov. 10, was leaking shelled corn from the side. The corn was billed for Oakes, N. D.—G. G. Stahl Elevator.

N. Y. C. 253917 started leaking corn at the doorway while being switched at Schneider, Ind., on Nov. 5. About 30 bushels ran out after the car had stopped. Most of it was put back in the car.—C. C. Brown, Brown Grain Co., Lowell, Ind.

R. I. 156832 was leaking grain out of the grain door, while being switched in the Texas & Pacific yards at Fort Worth, Tex., on Oct. 11.—C. E. Kerry.

Soo Line 101484 passed thru Sawyer, N. D., on Oct. 3 leaking wheat near side door.—Chas. Sweet, Minnesota Elevator Co.

Soo Line 102422 passed thru Sawyer, N. D., leaking rye out of the end door.—Chas. Sweet, Minnesota Elevator Co.

C. B. & Q. 104991 passed thru Arcadia, Neb., on Sept. 26th, badly leaking wheat at the door post on the south side of the car.—R. R. Clark.

A. T. & S. F. 47418 passed thru Frizell, Kan., on Sept. 22, on an eastbound Santa Fe train, leaking wheat badly at south door.—Hill & Cheers.

G. C. L. 1373 passed thru Nevada, Ia., on Sept. 12, leaking mixed cracked corn, wheat, oats and barley from under the south door.—Frazier & Son.

Penn. 569606 passed thru Filson, Ill., Sept. 4, on an eastbound local freight, leaking wheat at the bottom of the door. The cooping must have been defective.—T. E. Hamman.

C. St. P. M. & O. 27452 passed thru Crandon, S. D., on Sept. 1, leaking wheat on one side. Trainmen fixed it as best they could.—G. G. Stahl.

C. & W. C. 8191 passed thru Filson, Ill., leaking grain from the side of the car. It was repaired at this station by trainmen.—T. E. Hamman & Co.

The Bull Markets in Corn During Years of Crop Shortage.

Corn crop, million bu.	Year.	Low June.	Rise early	High in fall.	Drop in winter.	Low in winter.	Rise late.	Top price next year.
1,194	1881.....	\$0.42	\$0.34	Oct. \$0.76	\$0.20	Feb. \$0.56	\$0.25	July \$0.81
1,212	1894.....	.38	.21	Aug. .59	.19	Jan. .40	.15	May .55
1,489	1890.....	.33	.20	Nov. .53	.06	Jan. .47	.28	Apr. .75
1,522	1901.....	.41	.16	Dec. .67	.11	Mar. .56	.32	July .88
2,244	1903.....	.47	.06	Aug. .53	.10	Jan. .43	.14	Apr. .57
2,446	1913.....	.58	.20	Aug. .78	.18	Jan. .60	.26	July .86
2,502	1918.....	1.50	.30	Aug. 1.80	.58	Feb. 1.42	.88	July 2.10
2,531	1911.....	.59	.17	Nov. .76	.13	Feb. .63	.19	May .82
2,566	1916.....	.69	.42	Oct. 1.11	.23	Dec. .88	1.54	July 2.42
2,816	1919.....	1.71	.49	Aug. 2.10	.68	Jan. 1.42	.75	May 2.17
2,477	1924.....	.77	.48	Nov. 1.25	?	?	?	?
10-year average71	.26	.97	.25	.72	.48	1.20

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Hedging in the Grain Market?

Grain Dealers Journal: I would like to have information in regard to hedging in the grain markets in order to protect myself on my wheat crop. I would like to sell for July delivery my estimated wheat crop.—Wallace Powers, Hill City, Idaho.

Ans.: Sales are best made in the highest market accessible to shipments. Sales can be made in such markets by getting into correspondence with grain commission merchants at the terminal. No dealing should be had with any other than members of the regular exchanges in good standing. The farmer selling the future will be required to deposit margins the same as a short selling speculator, and to keep them good if the price advances. This is important, as if, thru inability to keep margins good, the farmer orders his hedge bought in after a 25-cent advance, he loses 25 cents per bushel, and unless he ships his cash wheat at once after closing the future deal he may be badly whip-sawed if the price drops later.

List of Grain Dealers Ass'ns

Grain Dealers Journal: Will the Journal kindly furnish me with a list of the names of the grain dealers ass'ns, stating where their offices are located and the names of the secretaries?—Henry F. Zama, Houston, Tex.

Ans.: Following is a list of the leading ass'ns identified with the grain business:

Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Toledo, O., Chas. Quinn, sec'y.

United States Feed Distributors Ass'n, C. G. Wehmann, sec'y, Minneapolis, Minn.

Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, Geo. A. Wells, sec'y, Des Moines, Iowa.

Northwestern Grain Dealers Ass'n, W. G. Kirkpatrick, pres., Great Falls, Mont.

Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, R. J. Stephens, pres., Spokane, Wash.

Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, F. C. Jones, sec'y, Bullville, N. Y.

Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, J. Leon Anderson, sec'y, Jamestown, N. Y.

Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, W. E. Culbertson, sec'y, Champaign, Ill.

Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Charles B. Riley, sec'y, Indianapolis, Ind.

Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, E. J. Smiley, sec'y, Topeka, Kan.

Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n, T. J. Hubbard, sec'y, Lansing, Mich.

Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n, D. L. Boyer, sec'y, Mexico, Mo.

New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n, D. Clifford Jones, sec'y, Weedsport, N. Y.

Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, J. W. McCord, sec'y, Columbus, O.

Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, C. F. Prouty, sec'y, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, H. B. Dorsey, sec'y, Fort Worth, Tex.

Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, J. N. Beasley, sec'y, Amarillo, Tex.

The foregoing are affiliated with the Grain Dealers National Ass'n. Others are:

Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n, E. H. Moreland, sec'y, Luverne, Minn.

Grain Men's Union, W. W. Miracle, sec'y, Valley City, N. D.

Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, G. D. Cameron, pres., Winnipeg, Man.

Eastern Canadian Grain Dealers Ass'n, T. F. Harcourt, sec'y, Toronto, Ont.

Miami Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n, E. T. Custerborder, sec'y, Sidney, Ohio.

Vermont Grain Dealers Ass'n, C. F. Dowe, sec'y, St. Albans, Vt.

Massachusetts Grain Dealers Ass'n, J. A. Sturges, sec'y, Easthampton, Mass.

Willamette Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n, W. W. Harder, sec'y, Portland, Ore.

Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, F. B. Drees, sec'y, Lansing, Mich.

The secretaries of the state ass'ns of farmers companies operating elevators co-operatively are:

Nebraska, J. W. Shorthill, Omaha, Neb.
Kansas, R. E. Lawrence, Hutchinson, Kan.
Iowa, J. P. Larson, Ft. Dodge, Ia.
South Dakota, F. H. Sloan, Sioux Falls, S. D.
North Dakota, F. A. Lee, Grand Forks, N. D.
Minnesota, A. F. Nelson, Benson, Minn.
Illinois, Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill.
Ohio, Chas. Latschaw, Defiance, O.
Indiana, E. G. McCollum, Indianapolis, Ind.
Oklahoma, J. W. Murphy, Enid, Okla.
Missouri, A. D. Teter, Sweet Springs, Mo.

Among related ass'ns are:
Millers National Federation, A. P. Husband, sec'y, Chicago, Ill.

American Corn Millers Federation, T. M. Chivington, sec'y, Chicago.

National Hay Ass'n, J. Vining Taylor, sec'y, Winchester, Ind.

American Seed Trade Ass'n, C. E. Kendel, sec'y, Cleveland, O.

Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n, Clarence K. Jones, sec'y, Baltimore, Md.

Minnesota Co-operative Law in Court.

The Commander Elevator & Milling Co., of Le Sueur, Minn., is defendant in a suit brot by the Minnesota wheat poolers for damages for alleged violation of the law by persuading farmers to sell wheat to the company instead of abiding by their contracts to deliver to the pool.

The law provides a penalty of \$500 for each purchase made of a member.

Under the common law a pool has the same protection as an individual has, against persons who interfere with his business by making false statements. A person, or a pool, however, has no protection against legitimate competition.

If this suit ever gets to the court of last resort it will be found that it is no crime to buy grain even after the buyer has been notified that the seller has contracted to sell to another. No law can force a seller to live up to his contract for the sale of personal property, as the law and the court will not decree specific performance, leaving the buyer as recourse a suit against the SELLER for damages.

A few judges, it is true, have held that pool contracts must be enforced by delivery in order to give the pool the number of bushels to control the market, and that actual delivery of the wheat was essential to the functioning of the pool, so that if the pool bought wheat outside its damages would not be measurable by the difference in the price it had to pay to buy in the defaulted contract.

The pool theory seems to be that its contract is more than business deal; it is more like getting married.

If you were busy being kind,
Before you knew it you
would find

You'd soon forget to think
'twas true

That someone was unkind
to you.

If you were busy being glad
And cheering people who
were sad,

Although your heart might
ache a bit,

You'd soon forget to no-
tice it.

Public Storage and Mill Elevator.

The 250,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator of the McDaniel Milling Co., at Carthage, Mo., is one of the few grain elevators equipped to receive grain from both wagons and railroad cars, and to do both a private mill storage and public warehouse business with all the safeguards of the federal licensing system.

The head house is 19x42 ft., 118 ft. high. On one side of the head house is located a Howe Wagon Scale of 10-ton capacity, with recording beam. On the opposite side of the head house is located a double receiving pit for unloading from cars, under a track shed, 32x44 ft., built of structural steel. Between the two tracks is a single drum car puller with universal sheave, power to move eight loaded cars being provided by a 15-h.p. G. E. Motor, driving the drum by Link-Belt Silent Chain. The power shovel is driven by a 7½-h.p. G. E. Motor.

The 24-in. belt in the basement taking grain from cars is pulled by a 5-h.p. G. E. Motor having Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive. The 24-in. belt in the basement extending thru tunnels under the tanks is pulled by a 7½-h.p. G. E. Motor. A screw conveyor supported on a structural steel bridge takes grain from a milling bin of 2,800 bus. capacity in the upper part of the head house to the grain cleaning department of the mill. The mill is a detached group of buildings having additional storage on the side opposite this new concrete elevator.

The head house is equipped with four stands of elevators, the wagon receiving leg having Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive from a 15-h.p. G. E. Motor, the cleaner and receiving legs having 30-h.p. G. E. Motors. Each of these three legs has a capacity of 4,000 bus. per hour, while the screenings leg has a capacity of 800 bus. per hour.

In the top of the head house, immediately over a 2,000-bu. Howe Hopper Scales with recording beam are located four receiving bins of 2,000 bus. capacity each. The scale is on the second floor. On the first floor is a 4,000-bu. Style B Monitor Receiving Separator driven by Link-Belt Silent Chain from a 10-h.p. G. E. Motor.

All the dust from elevator heads and belt conveyor discharges is handled by a 50-inch exhaust fan connected to a 10-h.p. G. E. Motor in the top story of the head house. Here is located the No. 14 Cyclone Dust Collector for the receiving separator. From the head house there extends over the tanks a conveyor gallery containing a 24-inch belt conveyor with self-propelling tripper. This belt, as well as the other two conveyor belts and all the elevator belts were supplied by the Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.

The ten storage tanks adjoining the head house are 20 ft. in diameter by 80 ft. high, making, with six interstice bins, 16 bins. The top of the work house is easily reached by the employes elevator, driven by a 3-h.p. G. E. Motor. From the top of the head house a car-loading spout extends down thru the roof of the track shed. All of the elevating and conveying machinery was furnished by the Weller Mfg. Co.

The plant was designed, built and put in operation by the Southwestern Engineering Co. It is shown on the front cover page of this number.

PARIS, FRANCE.—A new law imposing severe penalties on all merchants, hotel-keepers and restaurants selling food products at prices higher than those fixed by the department of the Interior, has been prepared by Rene Renault, Minister of Justice, who will defend it before Parliament. The Ministry of the Interior does not intend to conduct an experiment in price fixing, but only to record current prices and compel adherence to them. No power has ever succeeded in fixing the prices of food products.

How Hedging Helps Farm and Commerce

By FRANK L. CAREY,
President, Chicago Board of Trade.

Sudden collapse of all grain hedging facilities would bring economic turmoil. At least temporarily the disturbance would be world-wide. Such has become the importance of the grain hedge.

When a man desires to protect his place of business against fire he places the risk with an insurance company. In like manner the owner of grain, aware of the many risks of such ownership, safeguards his position by use of the hedge.

Grain marketing is an involved service and consequently the cause of much confusion. A study of congressional or legislative records will indicate the general lack of grain marketing knowledge, particularly regarding the subject of hedging.

To have hedging facilities there must first be a futures trading market where contracts for the future delivery of grain may be bought and sold. To have a futures market there must be speculation. The grain futures market as it now functions harnesses this speculation and makes it serve a public good. Briefly, then, speculation makes possible a futures market, and a futures market provides the facilities for the hedging of grain.

The manner in which a hedge is executed is quite simple. For example, a country elevator operator buys grain from a farmer. He plans to ship this grain later on. In the meantime he must have protection against price swings. So when the elevator man buys the farmer's grain, or soon thereafter, he sells an equal amount of grain in the futures market. When he delivers the physical grain he buys the same amount back in the futures market, thus rounding out his hedge.

During the period of ownership had the price of grain gone down, the elevator man would have made a profit on his futures trade, sustaining an equal loss (or nearly so) on the actual grain. Had the price gone up, he would have made a profit on the actual grain and sustained a loss on the futures contract. In either case his ultimate profit, that usually made by the country elevator, would have been practically the same. Whether prices went up or down was a matter of no concern to the owner of the hedged grain.

Millers, cash grain merchants, exporters and others use the hedging market in the same manner as a means of financial protection. The exporter, for instance, will contract to sell grain abroad before he has purchased the actual grain. He buys in the Chicago market for future delivery an amount equal to his sale. The price will enable him to set down the physical grain abroad at a profit. A rising market will not disturb him, for he is safely hedged.

Risks are not eliminated when the elevator man hedges his purchases or when the exporter hedges his sales. Risks can never be wholly eliminated. But they can and are shifted to the futures market and spread among those whose business, like that of the insurance company, is to assume risks. It is by virtue of this system of commercial price insurance that grain commerce has reached its present unsurpassed state of efficiency.

To the farmer hedging facilities perform an invaluable service. They make possible higher prices for his grain. Let us suppose there were no hedging facilities, no futures market. It would be impossible, therefore, to determine exact values. There would be no way of registering world supply and demand. Each man who went out into the country to buy the farmer's grain would determine his

own price. It would be based not upon actual conditions but largely upon personal opinion.

The buyer of the farmer's grain would have to assume all the risks that are now shifted to the futures market. He would know beyond the shadow of a doubt that unforeseen conditions would constantly arise and cause wide fluctuations. He would know, too, that these swings would from time to time result in losses. It would be poor business to bear the burden of all these losses. So in purchasing the farmer's grain sufficient deduction would be made to place at least part of the inevitable losses upon the farmer. In other words a lower price would be paid to the grower and the extra margin used to care for anticipated reverse during the period of ownership.

Contrast this with conditions of today. When the farmer sells his grain he knows its value in the world market. There is no argument over price. The futures market voices the composite world opinion every minute of the market day. There are no deductions for possible losses, for the hedging facilities of a broad, liquid market quickly absorb the risks. So the farmer receives full value for his grain and may sell it instantly in a highly competitive world market.

Hedging facilities of the futures market, permitting as they do delivery of definite quantities of grain during specified months, tend to equalize prices throughout the year. Instead of uniformly low prices at the great harvest movement period and high prices during the low crop-movement months, there is more of a balanced crop-year price than would be possible under any other method.

This crop-price, except under extreme conditions, practically places a uniform value on grain from harvest to harvest, allowing only for the cost of storing and handling.

Hedging benefits the public because it narrows the dealer's margin of profit, thus increasing the price paid the farmer and reducing the price paid by the consumer. Absolute proof of such conditions may be found by comparison with articles that are not hedged. Hay and seed, for example, cannot be hedged and the dealer's margin is three to five times greater than on wheat or corn. Incidentally, the margin of profit on grain in the United States is lower than in foreign countries where hedging is not practiced. Moreover, the spread between producer and consumer is smaller than that existing in any other stable food product.

Vital importance of hedging is constantly being demonstrated. It is interesting to consider the situation during the spring and summer months of 1924. Tremendous uncertainty prevailed. While foreign crops were reported bad, these reports would not have registered to the full advantage of the American grain grower without the broad competitive futures market. Farmers as well as distributors and consumers would have been in a quandary and prices undoubtedly would have remained sluggish without the speculative support of the futures market with its price-registering machinery and its hedging facilities. Right in the heart of the huge crop-movement period, however, the futures market functioned with admirable smoothness, absorbing all offerings, and prices continued rising in a normal, natural manner with supply and demand constantly adjusting values. It was a high tribute to the hedge. No more striking proof of the system's benefits could be possible.

Privileges: Perhaps the only facility lacking to make an ideal market during that strenuous period was trading in privileges. It is to

be regretted that this form of insurance has been eliminated through ill-advised legislation which should be repealed. Privileges would have proved an additional aid to the market. By use of privileges exporters and others are further enabled to safeguard their holdings. It is a very useful form of overnight insurance which permits buying in larger quantities, a most important factor during crop movement when strong market support is needed.

Privilege trading stands the test of sound banking, because it is another protective measure and price stabilizer. The trade earnestly hopes to see a resumption of such trading in the near future.

Under futures trading and hedging, grain is almost money. It has an immediate cash value. The gigantic sums loaned by banks on grain would not be available except for the hedge. Banks are too cautious to risk the financing of unhedged grain. But they advance millions under the present system of marketing and many banks are themselves members of the grain exchanges.

Cotton Futures: In creating a market for trading in cotton futures contracts, the Chicago Board of Trade was influenced chiefly by the widespread demand in the world of commerce for further extension of hedging facilities. It has been demonstrated that every line of business, the products of which lend themselves to futures trading, becomes more stable when a broad, liquid futures market is made available. It follows, too, that everyone interested in these products, from producer to ultimate consumer, is distinctly benefited, for then commerce is enabled to proceed on a sound basis with the usual risks reduced to a minimum.

The importance of hedging cannot be exaggerated.

C. D. Sturtevant Omaha Exchange Pres.

At the meeting of the new directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange on Nov. 18, C. D. Sturtevant was elected pres., succeeding Frank J. Taylor. Mr. Sturtevant has been actively connected with the Omaha Grain Exchange and the western grain trade for many years. He is also vice-pres. of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, with which organization he has been prominently identified for a long time.

Other officers elected at the same meeting are: Frank C. Bell, 1st vice-pres.; C. C. Crowell, Jr., of the Crowell Elevator Co., 2nd vice-pres.; and W. J. Hynes, treas. Frank P. Manchester, who has occupied the sec'y's office of the Exchange for many years, continues in that position.

Pres. Coolidge Will Visit Grain Show.

Entries for the International Grain & Hay Show are closed and present indications show it will prove one of the finest and largest exhibits in years. Over 100,000 farmers are expected to attend to inspect the grain and hay exhibited from all over this country, Canada and various foreign countries.

Pres. Coolidge has consented to visit the show on Dec. 4, and expects to pick up considerable first-hand information regarding the farmers' viewpoint.

In accordance with its regular custom the Chicago Board of Trade is offering \$10,000 worth of premiums for the best exhibits of grain, hay and small seeds. Keen competition for the silver trophy cups which will be won by the grower of the best wheat, corn or oats, is anticipated.

The show is being held in connection with the International Livestock Exposition at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, inclusive.

Excursion fares have been granted by all railroads.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

"Time of Delivery" Does Not Mean Time of Shipment.

Grain Dealers Journal: We read with some surprise in the Journal for Oct. 10th page 464 that the code word "bounce" in the Robinson Telegraphic Cipher Code means "time of delivery." Many Texas dealers have used that codeword to mean "time of shipment." Quite a difference. Those who continue to use the code word to mean "time of shipment" when according to the Robinson code it was clearly intended to mean "time of delivery" are taking hazardous chances.

I deem this a very serious matter and I think the organized grain trade should take some action immediately to establish uniform interpretation of the meaning to be conveyed by the code word "bounce." So long as the members of the trade use the same code word to convey messages widely at variance all are courting trouble. Let us correct the trade practice.—R. G. C.

Small Fire Brings Word From Friends Everywhere.

Grain Dealers Journal: We note with interest the write up in your journal relative to the fire we had. The total loss in the fire was around \$800.00, with \$400.00 insurance.

We have never had a fire before, but we believe a little fire that doesn't cost over \$400.00 might be worth the money. We didn't know how many friends we had in the United States, and we didn't know how many people really knew us until telephones, wires and letters began to come in to us sympathizing with us on account of our loss, and the sentiment expressed therein was very much appreciated by us.

Not only that, but we found out that there were plenty of live business people in the United States. We have been getting letters from construction engineers in every mail. We have had plenty of letters from adjustment companies offering us their services. We had one letter from a firm of lawyers offering us their legal advice if we needed it in making adjustment.

We are glad to report that this fire had no effect whatever upon our taking care of business, and since the write up in your journal would indicate to people that it was a big fire, we thought it would not be out of place to make this statement through the columns of your journal.—Very truly, McGregor Milling & Grain Co., per E. W. Couch, Mgr., McGregor, Tex.

Side Lines and Credits

Grain Dealers Journal: The country elevators are rapidly revamping their business to include side lines in their operations. This is a wise move. In some states side lines have been an important factor for many years and grain men have found it profitable, for it is logical that the business institution that is in a position to buy and warehouse the farmers' grain should be in a position to supply him with his feed, flour, fertilizers, seeds, salt, fence posts, etc. However, in changing one's operation to include the merchandising of products, many new problems arise, the most important of which is that of a credit policy.

In every community there are those who

deserve credit and those who do not. Also many side lines have a quick turnover while others move slowly. With these two factors confronting the dealer he should decide how much of his working capital he can afford to use in extending credit. It will be an easy matter to carry more book accounts than the nature and volume of business will justify. Outstanding accounts mean money borrowed at the bank on which interest will have to be paid, therefore the dealer should charge interest on past due accounts. It is well to study the matter carefully, determine on a policy that will be firm and fair and treat all alike.

Be prepared to render the best service possible in an economical way, and your business will prosper. Don't permit poor credits to overload your business. Cash customers don't like to pay for bad debts.—T. J. Hubbard, Lansing, Mich.

Jaw Bone Again Used to Advantage.

Grain Dealers Journal: Several years before we were established in the grain business a fellow named Sampson rose up and with the jaw bone of an ass walloped a lot of people who disagreed with him politically. Those he hit went out of business and the few he missed changed their politics at once.

On Nov. 4 American people rose up and used the jaw bones of a lot of asses nicknamed Radicals, Socialists, Communists, etc., and just knocked the heat damage and musty smell out of American politics, thereby causing history to almost repeat itself, and giving the world a No. 1 grade in politics everywhere, except Russia and Wisconsin, who do not recognize standard grades.

The above will have a direct influence on business of all kinds in this country, as everyone realizes the man at the wheel of the Ship of State is a safe pilot and will avoid the mines placed by a few Radicals in the channels of business.—B. C. Christopher & Co., by Tod Sloan, Kansas City.

Influence of Climate on Wheat Dockage.

Grain Dealers Journal: There is no question but what many farmers are making a strenuous effort toward better farming, and cleaning their land of foul weeds, but on the other hand, there is another large class of farmers who are not as careful about their farming methods. I believe there are localities that are cleaning their ground while others are permitting their land to become worse, and on the whole, I am confident that every year will bring about an average if not more than an average crop of dockage in grain.

You know the climatic conditions govern to a great extent the kind and variety as well as the amount of dockage that will be harvested with grain, so it is not at all safe to bet that because we may have had either seeds or wild oats or both in this season's crop, that we will have their same character of dockage in next seasons's crop. The weather conditions will have a great influence upon deciding the character of the dockage that will be grown.—Richardson Grain Separator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Nov. 29. Western Seedmen's Ass'n, at Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 5-6. American Corn Millers Federation, at Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 9-11. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of South Dakota, at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Feb. 17-19. Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Minneapolis.

Dissension in Tobacco Pool.

At a meeting of the Dark Tobacco Growers Ass'n at Owensboro, Ky., Nov. 15 2,000 poolers voted for the immediate sale of the Green River pooled crop. The pool has 22,000,000 pounds of tobacco in the Green River district unsold from the 1922 and 1923 crops, and no financial arrangements for this year's crop. One speaker declared the salary of the manager, \$15,000, was excessive, and that the management had sold only 2,000,000 lbs. of tobacco in 11 months.

At Lexington Nov. 15 it was voted not to grow any tobacco in 1925, a resolution referring to the government report of Oct. 1 showing 428,000,000 lbs. of burley tobacco in the hands of dealers and manufacturers, the present crop 250,000,000 lbs. making the total stock 678,000,000 lbs.

The theory that a pool can force buyers to take the product off its hands at any price it may see fit to exact has been disproved. As soon as it becomes common knowledge that the price of any article is controlled by a monopoly each buyer and manufacturer acting independently strives to supply his needs elsewhere, the result being that whenever any stocks are left over they are always unsold in the hands of the pool, which must hold the bag.

A Good Lesson.

Four years commission business has taught us a pretty good lesson and that is, in the long run you sow just as you reap. There is no money for you or me in arbitrating, suing and raising h— in general for after all if we win, we only get what we and you had coming to start with and who wants to put in their time on this kind of a proposition? We don't.—Federal Commission Co.

Survey of Country's Corn Milling Capacity.

Over two-thirds of the country's corn mills, listed, have replied to questionnaires on capacity, sent out by T. M. Crivington, sec'y of the American Corn Millers Federation, since Oct. 9. This questionnaire will show both the total capacity of the mills answering and the percentage of operation in 1924 up to Oct. 1.

Apparently a number of the corn milling plants have been closed down for some time. But they are planning to operate again with the movement of the new corn crop.

A second lot of postal card questionnaires, accompanied by a circular letter of explanation, has been mailed by Mr. Chivington to the mills that neglected answering the first lot.

Program Corn Millers Meeting.

The annual meeting of the American Corn Millers Federation will be called to order at 9 a. m. Dec. 5 by Pres. J. W. Craver of St. Joseph, Mo., in the Congress Hotel at Chicago.

"John Doe, American Business Man," is the title of an address that will be given by John N. Van der Vries, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, following the address of Pres. Craver and the report of Sec'y-Treas. T. M. Chivington.

Sales reporting and deferred selling of corn products will be the subject of the afternoon executive session.

An informal dinner will be given in the evening.

Saturday, Dec. 6, at 9:30 a. m., the officers and directors will be elected for the ensuing year. At 10:30 there is scheduled a round table discussion on cost accounting and relation of brokers to corn millers. At 1:30 p. m. the corn millers will consider standards and misbranding, and how to get outside mills into the federation.

Reduced rates of fare will be available on account of the International Live Stock Show at Chicago, Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, inclusive.

All corn millers, whether members or not, are invited to attend.

Cash Wheat, Corn and Oats Fluctuations from June 2 to Nov. 22.

Opening, high, low and closing average prices of No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 2 mixed corn and No. 2 white oats at Chicago each week are given on the chart herewith. The daily average is used in charting; actual prices were made each week a few cents above or below the extreme charted.



Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

MAY WHEAT.

	Nov. 10.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 13.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 17.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 20.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 24.
Chicago	160 1/2	159 1/2	162	158 3/4	161 1/2	160 1/2	160 3/4	159 1/2	157 1/4	157 3/4	161 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Kansas City	150 1/2	150 1/4	152 3/4	150	151 1/2	151	150 3/4	150 1/2	148	148 3/4	152 1/4	154 1/4	154 1/4
St. Louis	158 3/4	158 1/4	160 3/4	158 1/2	160	159 1/2	159 3/4	158 1/4	156 3/4	156 3/4	160 3/4	162 1/2	162 1/2
Minneapolis	156 3/4	155 1/4	157 3/4	154 3/4	157	156 3/4	156 1/2	154 3/4	153 1/2	153 3/4	157 1/2	159 3/4	159 3/4
Duluth (durum)	157 1/2	154 3/4	158 3/4	155 1/2	157 1/2	157	156 3/4	155 3/4	154 3/4	155 1/2	159 3/4	163	163
Winnipeg	161 1/2	163	166 3/4	163	165 3/4	165 1/2	165 3/4	164	161 3/4	162 1/4	165 3/4	167 3/4	167 3/4
Milwaukee	160	159 1/2	162	158 3/4	161	160 3/4	160 3/4	159 3/4	157 1/2	157 3/4	161 3/4	163 3/4	163 3/4

MAY CORN.

	Nov. 10.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 13.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 17.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 20.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 24.
Chicago	115 1/2	117 1/2	118 3/4	117 3/4	118 3/4	119 1/4	122 1/2	123 1/2	121 1/2	119 1/4	120 3/4	120 3/4	120 3/4
Kansas City	107 3/4	109 1/2	111 1/2	110 3/4	109 3/4	110 3/4	113 3/4	115 3/4	113 3/4	111 3/4	112 3/4	113	113
St. Louis	114 1/4	116 3/4	118 3/4	117 3/4	117 3/4	118 3/4	121	122 1/4	121	118 3/4	120 1/2	120	120
Milwaukee	115 1/4	118	118 3/4	117 3/4	118 3/4	119 3/4	122 3/4	123 3/4	121 3/4	119 3/4	121	120 3/4	120 3/4

MAY OATS.

	Nov. 10.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 13.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 17.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 20.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 24.
Chicago	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 3/4	58 3/4	58 1/2	59	59 1/2	58 1/2	58	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4
Kansas City	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/2	58	57 3/4	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 1/4	58 3/4	58 3/4
Minneapolis	53	52 3/4	54 3/4	52 3/4	53 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/4	53 3/4	53 3/4	53 3/4	54	54
Duluth	63 3/4	63 3/4	64 3/4	63	64	63 3/4	64 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4	64 3/4	65	65
Milwaukee	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 3/4	58 1/4	58 1/2	59	59	58 3/4	58	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4

MAY RYE.

	Nov. 10.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 13.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 17.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 20.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 24.
Chicago	139 1/4	138 3/4	141 3/4	138 3/4	138 3/4	138 3/4	137 3/4	135 3/4	135 3/4	135 3/4	139 1/2	139 3/4	139 3/4
Minneapolis	130 1/4	130 1/4	132 3/4	128 3/4	129 3/4	130	128 3/4	126 3/4	126 3/4	130 3/4	131 3/4	131 3/4	131 3/4
Duluth	135 3/4	135 3/4	137 3/4	134	134 3/4	134 3/4	133 3/4	131 3/4	132	135 3/4	136 3/4	136 3/4	136 3/4
Winnipeg	135 1/2	136	137	134 1/2	135	134 1/2	135	134 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/4	135 1/2	136 3/4	136 3/4

MAY BARLEY.

	Nov. 10.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 13.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 17.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 20.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 24.
Minneapolis	91 1/4	90	91 3/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	89	89 3/4	90	89 3/4	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 3/4
Winnipeg	89	88 3/4	90 3/4	88 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 3/4	89 1/2	88 3/4	88 3/4	89 3/4	90	90

Making Agricultural Investigations.

The Agricultural Commission appointed by Pres. Coolidge has called upon several branches of the Federal Government for a digest of information regarding their functions on specific subjects coming under the scope of the investigation now under way. Robert D. Carey, chairman of the Commission, says it will be made unable to complete its work before Congress convenes in December, but some phases of the investigation will be ready before.

Close study will be made of government statistics, including those collected for agriculture, what purposes are served in each case and what government department is responsible for the collection and dissemination of various classes of statistics. Information has been requested on all phases of the tariff including protection afforded agriculture and the basis the tariff in each case was determined upon.

Investigation will be made on the whole transportation structure, including highways, water transportation, freight rates and freight service, that definite action might be recommended regarding them.

New Federal Supervision Office.

By CAL.

A federal supervisor has been placed at Hutchinson, Kan., by the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, the department thus recognizing the growing importance of that city as a grain market. R. R. Saunders, formerly connected with the district supervision office at Kansas City, has been placed in charge.

In the past, supervision and appeals on grades established at Hutchinson by licensed inspectors has been administered by the Wichita district office, a sampler being stationed at Hutchinson for the purpose of obtaining samples. In future, however, the work will be done locally and appeals to the Board of Review will be made direct.

The Hutchinson Board of Trade petitioned the department to establish the office here in order that delay in the handling of appeals might be avoided.

Unauthorized Represented As Federal Hay Inspectors.

The attention of the Department of Agriculture has been called recently to several cases where hay was represented as having been graded by Federal hay inspectors when this was not true.

These statements were made in most instances to shippers by buyers who had either rejected the hay or demanded a concession in price on account of the quality or condition. Investigation indicates that this was not intentional misrepresentation but due to misunderstanding of the Federal Hay Inspection Service by the buyers.

The men who made the inspection in most cases were licensed to grade grain under the United States Grain Standards Act, and the buyers assumed, without making any investigation, that these men were also Federal hay inspectors.

Some grain inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act are also Federal hay inspectors. Others are not but inspect hay under state laws or the authority of the local exchange or chamber of commerce by whom they are employed. No case has been found where the certificates for hay issued by the latter class of inspectors could be construed in any way as Federal certificates. They all indicate clearly the authority under which they are issued.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Unionville Center, O., Nov. 5.—Growing wheat needs rain badly.—H. Hall.

Bartley, Neb., Nov. 13.—Fall wheat is looking the best in years. Plenty of moisture has proven beneficial.—E. E. Smith.

Dexter, Mo., Nov. 12.—Fall wheat is looking good since the late fall rains have furnished sufficient moisture.—Bowman & McColgan.

Elberon, Ia., Nov. 14.—The oats crop was good. Both in quantity and quality.—O. N. Johnson, mgr. Elberon Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Haggard, Kan., Nov. 8.—Prospects for the 1925 wheat crop are the best ever.—G. W. Smith, mgr. Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co.

Gambier, O., Nov. 19.—Oats crop was good and those that sowed last spring are in luck.—C. C. Shrontz, mgr. Gambier Farmers Co-operative Co.

Bentley, N. D., Nov. 3.—Crops were fair here this season. Wheat averaged 15 bus. per acre; oats, 30; barley, 30; flax, 7.—Bentley Equity Exchange.

Bernice, Okla., Nov. 5.—New corn is moving in fair volume and is of good quality and in good condition to handle.—H. E. Downing, Mode & Downing.

Upland, Neb., Nov. 21.—Wheat in this territory averaged 20 bus. per acre. Moisture is needed badly for the coming crop.—N. Ostergaard, mgr. Farmers Union Co.

Greenfield, Ill., Nov. 15.—Wheat is looking well. The weather has been a little dry all fall, but these last rains have livened up the wheat and it looks fine.—E. D. Woolley & Son.

Valentine, Neb., Nov. 14.—Wheat is somewhat below last year's crop, but of much better quality. Rye produced only 50% of last year's crop.—B. A. Roosa, mgr. Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n.

Lyons, Neb., Nov. 13.—Oats were a fair crop, but were damaged badly by too much rain during harvest. Little wheat is raised in this part of Nebraska, and what there is was also suffered.—A. Moseman.

Gilead, Neb., Nov. 13.—Weather has been very dry all fall. Wheat is not all sowed, for that reason. Some that has been sowed has not sprouted and what came up looks bad. About 20% of the old crop is still on the farms.—Gilead Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 19.—Beneficial rains fell during the past week. They were heavy in the south and parts of the central area, and relieved drought in southern counties. Corn and cotton harvests were slightly delayed by them. Winter wheat is looking well.—C. J. Root, meteorologist.

Wilbur (Lamont p. o.), Kan., Nov. 17.—The farmers of this district believe that they can gain more by feeding their own grain, and they are practically all purchasing large herds of cattle this fall. I do not look for very much grain to be raised this coming season.—G. W. Cooper, Agt. M. P. R. R.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 12.—Wheat production is estimated at 271,000,000 bus., compared with 474,194,000 bus. harvested last year. Oats will probably produce 420,600,000 bus., against 563,997,000 bus. last year; barley, 84,095,000 bus., against 76,997,000 bus.; rye, 12,987,000 bus., compared with 23,231,000 bus. last year.—Canadian Bureau of Statistics.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 20.—The seeded winter wheat area in Canada, up to Oct. 31, is reported at 832,200 acres, compared with 767,200 acres on the same date in 1923, reports the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The area harvested this year was 773,945 acres. Present condition of the crop is average. Winter rye acreage is reported at 758,116, compared with 770,416 harvested this year.

Buckwheat Crop Reports.

Moravia, N. Y., Nov. 17.—We ship about 25 cars of buckwheat from this station every year.—C. S. Mead & Co., Inc.

Marion Center, Pa., Nov. 10.—A short crop of buckwheat was produced here, possibly 50% of that grown in 1923. The acreage was large but the yield poor.—Marion Center Milling Co.

Berwick, Pa., Nov. 14.—About the same acreage was planted to buckwheat this year as in 1923, but the yield is slightly more. Quality is better than usual as the crop was harvested under good weather conditions with very little rain.—Berwick Store Co.

Plainwell, Mich., Nov. 10.—The buckwheat crop was about 20% larger in acreage this year than last and the grain is of excellent quality, with the yield considerably above 1923. The mild weather has caused prices to decline somewhat during the past 2 weeks.—J. F. Easley Milling Co.

LaPorte, Ind., Nov. 15.—The total crop of buckwheat in this vicinity reached about 600 bus. It was all taken by our elevator and mill in making scratch feeds and flour. The yield the quality were good but the acreage was no greater than last year.—Pinola Co-operative Co.

Van Etten, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The 1924 buckwheat crop in this section is about 10% to 15% less than last year on about the same acreage. Fine weather prevailed while the crop was being harvested. Possibly 50% of the crop is being held for a higher market.—Jacob C. Hanfield.

Monroe, Mich., Nov. 17.—The yield and quality of the buckwheat crop in this section are above average this year. The acreage was 30% larger than in 1923. A good percentage of the crop has already been marketed and country elevator stocks are large, due to their paying more for the first run of buckwheat than they can sell it for later. Cold weather is expected to raise the prices.—Amendt Milling Co.

Wyalusing, Pa., Nov. 12.—We are just coming to the end of the most remarkable run of buckwheat to market ever experienced by this firm. Dry weather has made the harvest excellent and the farmers' need of ready money has caused them to market direct from the thrasher. The yield is slightly above normal, due to the dry condition of the grain, running around 16 to 17 bus. to the acre on an acreage 115% of normal.—Welles Mill Co.

Sunflower Seed Production Smaller Than Last Year.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—Sunflower seed production in Missouri, Illinois and California is estimated at about 8,300,000 pounds compared with upward of 13,000,000 pounds last year, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In all three states, which produce more than 95 per cent of the total crop in the United States, the production this year was smaller than last year due to decreases in acreage and yield per acre. The reduction in acreage, which in 1923 was much larger than normal, was due largely to the late, wet spring in the Missouri and Illinois districts and difficulty in getting the crop started in California. Furthermore, prices for the 1923 crop were not so high as growers expected and many of them reduced their acreage considerably this spring. Drought in heavy producing districts of the three states cut down yields materially. In Missouri and in the San Joaquin Valley of California yields averaged only about 500 pounds per acre.

Prices offered to growers on October 27 were about the same as, or slightly less than, last year, being about \$3.50 per 100 lbs. in the Missouri and Illinois districts and \$4.30 in the main California district.

The carryover of old seed was larger in the Missouri and California districts than in Illinois and larger in all three states than the year before, when the carryover was practically nil. The quality of the crop is about the same as last year, being better in Illinois, inferior in California, and equal to last year in Missouri.

Imports during the year have been unusually small, only about 150,000 pounds having arrived at New York and Baltimore during the period Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, compared with 3,730,000 lbs. last year for the same period and 3,800,000 lbs. and 5,500,000 lbs. for the calendar years 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Stocks held at Eastern seaboard points are negligible due to the exceedingly small arrivals

of imported seed. Argentine and Eastern European seed are being offered at \$2.75-\$3.25 per 100 lbs. c. i. f. New York (plus duty of \$2 per 100 lbs.). These prices are too high compared with prices for domestic seed, hence little or no sales of imported seed have been made recently.

Eighty-five per cent of the Missouri and 90 per cent of the California crop had been sold by growers up to October 27 while in Illinois less than 10 per cent of the crop had left growers' hands.

Government Cotton Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on the basis of facts available as of the date of Nov. 14, estimates a total production of lint cotton in the United States for the year 1924 of about 12,992,000 bales of 500 pounds, gross weight. Last year the production was 10,139,671 bales; two years ago, 9,762,069; three years ago, 7,953,641; and four years ago, 13,439,603 bales. The average production for the five years, 1910 to 1914, was 14,259,231 bales, and for 1915 to 1919 the average was 11,431,084 bales.

This is the first estimate of production published by the United States Department of Agriculture for the date of Nov. 14, and is issued in compliance with an Act passed by the last session of Congress. The next report, to be issued on Dec. 8, showing the harvested acreage, per cent of acreage abandoned, yield per acre, and total production by States, will be the last report until the revision in June next after the final ginning report.

Grain Movement Abroad.

Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Owing to crop failure in this section of Mexico, an increasing demand for American corn has developed, reports the U. S. consul here.

Havre, France.—Fire broke out in the cargo of the French line steamer "Texas" at the Havre docks, which is loaded with grain, barley and cotton from Houston and Galveston, Tex. The blaze ranged thru 3 holds.

Private vs. Government Ownership of Carriers.

Discussion and sane reasoning have invariably proven the LaFollette-Brookhart policy for government ownership of the country's railroads a radical idea, backed only by radical enthusiasts and developed by radical logic with its accompanying fallacies.

The younger LaFollette, in a frenzied search for a convincing example of the advantages of government ownership, found the carriers owned and operated by the Canadian government to be the best he could secure for argument.

So he took figures from the books of the Canadian National system, warping them sadly in the taking, covered them with the sugar of oratory and strove to get the voters of the U. S. to swallow them without examination.

He claimed the Canadian railways had reduced rates without reducing wages. But he didn't add that during the summer just past the employees of the Canadian National system took a vote as to whether they would all work a shorter time at the same wages per hour, or work the same hours at reduced wages, or some work full time while others were laid off.

He didn't explain that supervision of the Canadian railway system by politicians has led to the building of surplus trackage and many extravagant expenditures which were neither economically sound nor advantageous to anyone. Nor that an annual \$100,000,000 loss has been switched to the backs of the taxpayers, amounting to over \$11 per capita.

In 1920 the Canadian National railways amassed an operating deficit of \$37,024,805. The carriers failed by just that much to earn what it cost them to run, outside of all fixed charges which have continued to mount.

The \$2,000,000,000 investment of the Canadian people in government ownership has netted them no profit and has added materially to the taxes they are compelled to pay. Canadian government ownership of railroads has proven a dismal failure.

Loss in Drying Corn Exceeds Moisture Reduction

One factor easily overlooked in calculating the value of grain before and after drying is that the percentage of shrinkage in weight always exceeds the percentage of reduction in moisture content.

A given sample may lose anywhere from 1 to 3 per cent more weight than the reduction in moisture. In a recent circular J. W. T. Duvel, grain exchange supervisor, calls attention to the excessive loss in weight, the excess being greater if the original moisture content is great, as when corn containing 35 per cent moisture is reduced to 15.5 per cent, the reduction in weight is 23.08, altho the reduction in moisture content is only 19.5 per cent. In a former circular, No. 32, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Mr. Duvel explains this as follows:

The difference between the reduction in the percentage of moisture and the shrinkage exists because there is a constant change of base in making the moisture test. Moisture percentages are calculated on the basis of the wet sample, i.e., 100 grams of grain containing 20 per cent of moisture consist of 80 grams of dry material and 20 grams of free water. For the purpose of demonstration it is assumed that this 100 grams of grain containing 20 per cent of moisture be dried until the weight is reduced to 90 grams. The weight has therefore been reduced 10 per cent. During the drying, 10 grams, or one-half of the water, have been liberated and likewise 10 grams still remain in the grain, but the remaining 10 grams of water are contained in the partially dried grain, which weighs only 90 grams, i.e., ten-ninetieths, or one-ninth of the partially dried grain is water. This fraction expressed in percentage is equivalent to 11.1 per cent, which is the moisture content of the remaining 90 grams of grain. In actual practice the moisture content after drying would not be determined on the 90 grams alone, but a new sample of 100 grams, the same weight as was used for the original test, would be taken and this would contain 11.1 grams, equivalent to 11.1 per cent of water.

In the illustration here given there has been a reduction in weight from 100 grams to 90 grams, or a shrinkage of 10 per cent. The moisture content of the grain has been lowered from 20 per cent before drying to 11.1 per cent after drying, or a reduction of only 8.9 per cent. The shrinkage in weight therefore exceeds the reduction in moisture by 1.1 per cent. This difference, however, is not constant but depends on the quantity of water originally contained in the grain and the extent to which the drying is carried. Moreover, the difference increases irregularly until the moisture content is reduced approximately one-half, after which it gradually decreases and when the free water is entirely expelled the difference between the shrinkage in weight and the reduction in moisture content equals zero.

SHRINKAGE.—To find the final weight and shrinkage on any given lot of grain or other substance which has been dried, the original weight and the moisture content before and after drying being given, the following simple proportion may be used:

(Percentage of dry matter after drying) :
(Percentage of dry matter before drying) ::
(Original weight) : (Final weight).

By multiplying the third term by the second and dividing the product by the first term the quotient will be the final weight.

Therefore the original weight less the final weight equals the shrinkage.

If the original weight is taken as 100 per cent, which can always be done, the shrinkage found will be in percentage, but if desired to express the shrinkage in terms of bushels or

pounds the calculation may be made as in the following example:

Problem.—What will be the shrinkage in weight on 1,000 bushels of corn if the moisture content is reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent?

Dry matter after drying = $100 - 15 = 85$ per cent.

Dry matter before drying = $100 - 25 = 75$ per cent.

Original weight of corn = 1,000 bushels.
Therefore 85 per cent : 75 per cent :: 1,000 bushels : final weight.

Completing the proportion by multiplying 1,000 by 75 and dividing the product by 85 the final weight is found to be 882.4 bushels, giving a shrinkage equivalent to 117.6 bushels, or 11.76 per cent. The shrinkage in this case exceeds the reduction in moisture content by 1.76 per cent.

MOISTURE.—To find the final moisture content of any given lot of grain or other substance which has been dried, the moisture content before drying and the weight before and after drying being known, the following simple proportion may be used:

(Weight after drying) : (Original weight) ::
(Percentage of dry matter in original) : x.
x = percentage of dry matter after drying.

Therefore 100 less x equals the percentage of moisture remaining after drying.

The following will serve as an example:
Problem.—If 1,000 bushels of grain containing 25 per cent of moisture are reduced to 900 bushels on drying, what will be the percentage of moisture in the dried grain?

900 bushels : 1,000 bushels :: 75 per cent : x.

Completing the proportion by multiplying 75 by 1,000 and dividing the product by 900, the value of x is found to be 83.33 per cent, which is the percentage of dry matter remaining after drying. Therefore 100 per cent less 83.33 per cent equals 16.67 per cent, which is the moisture content of the dried grain.

The grain originally contained 25 per cent of moisture, which was reduced to 16.67 per cent, or a decrease in moisture content of 8.33 per cent as the result of drying. At the

The following table shows the reduction in percentage of moisture and the corresponding loss in weight which occurs in drying corn with excessive moisture content.

LOSS IN DRYING WET CORN.					
When moisture content is reduced to:					
15.5 per cent—Max—			17.5 per cent—Max—		
imum limit for			imum limit for		
No. 2 corn.			No. 3 corn.		
When original moisture content is:	Reduction in moisture content.	Shrinkage in weight.	Reduction in moisture content.	Shrinkage in weight.	
Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
35.0	19.5	23.08	17.5		21.21
34.5	19.0	22.49	17.0		20.61
34.0	18.5	21.90	16.5		20.00
33.5	18.0	21.30	16.0		19.39
33.0	17.5	20.82	15.5		18.79
32.5	17.0	20.13	15.0		18.18
32.0	16.5	19.53	14.5		17.58
31.5	16.0	18.94	14.0		16.97
31.0	15.5	18.35	13.5		16.36
30.5	15.0	17.75	13.0		15.76
30.0	14.5	17.16	12.5		15.15
29.5	14.0	16.57	12.0		14.55
29.0	13.5	15.98	11.5		13.94
28.5	13.0	15.39	11.0		13.33
28.0	12.5	14.80	10.5		12.73
27.5	12.0	14.20	10.0		12.12
27.0	11.5	13.61	9.5		11.52
26.5	11.0	13.02	9.0		10.91
26.0	10.5	12.43	8.5		10.30
25.5	10.0	11.84	8.0		9.70
25.0	9.5	11.25	7.5		9.09
24.5	9.0	10.65	7.0		8.48
24.0	8.5	10.06	6.5		7.88
23.5	8.0	9.47	6.0		7.27
23.0	7.5	8.88	5.5		6.67
22.5	7.0	8.29	5.0		6.06
22.0	6.5	7.70	4.5		5.45
21.5	6.0	7.10	4.0		4.85
21.0	5.5	6.51	3.5		4.24
20.5	5.0	5.92	3.0		3.64
20.0	4.5	5.33	2.5		3.03
19.5	4.0	4.74	2.0		2.42
19.0	3.5	4.15	1.5		1.81
18.5	3.0	3.55	1.0		1.21
18.0	2.5	2.97	.5		.61
17.5	2.0	2.37	0.0		.00

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Gilead, Neb., Nov. 13.—Oats are scarce and none are being sold.—Gilead Grain Co.

Gambier, O., Nov. 19.—About 75% of the wheat has been marketed.—C. C. Shrontz, mgr. Gambier Farmers Co-operative Co.

Berwick, N. D., Oct. 29.—This station will ship out about 250,000 bus. of grain this season.—A. J. Hoegele, agt. Acme Grain Co.

Nokomis, Ill., Oct. 24.—The first load of new corn to come to market here arrived today at the Nobbe elevator. It was of good quality and in fine condition.

Boswell, Ind., Nov. 12.—Oats are moving a little. Quite a few soy beans were raised but farmers are holding them for \$1.50 a bu.—C. F. Hall, Farmers Co-operative Co.

Mount Union, Ia., Nov. 18.—We will have around 60,000 to 70,000 bus. red oats to ship this winter. Not much wheat is raised here.—R. A. Wiederrecht, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 18.—Very little old wheat here and oats are being held. Probably they will not come out until spring, unless prices advance rapidly to new high levels.—J. W. Bryan, Murphy-Grier Co., Inc.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 12.—The first car of new Nebraska corn arrived from Beatrice today. It was No. 2 white, 12.8% moisture, with kernels small and partly immature. The grain weighed 53 lbs. to the bu. and sold for \$1.05.

The Milo-Kafir Situation.

Here it is almost December and no movement to speak of in this direction. We are not getting but three or four cars a day in Ft. Worth, which has proved in times gone by to be one of the best markets in the U. S. on these particular grains. Why aren't receipts more liberal? Our answer is that out-of-the-state markets have become good bidders for our crop. This is a healthy condition for the grower, shipper and dealer. We need out-of-the-state buyers for everything this big state produces and especially sorghum grains. On the Santa Fe from Plainview to Clovis, on the Denver from Claude to Texline, will at this moment work to California to good advantage. They need our grain, so let them have it. They are buying on Federal grades and good California weights. We are told they are a pretty decent bunch out there.—Federal Commission Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

Crops Abroad.

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—Wheat production in the Argentine is 190,000,000 bus. according to the first official estimate, reports Commercial Attache Freely. This is estimated to be 57,000,000 bus. less than in 1923.

Argentine wheat will produce 190,000,000 bus. compared with 247,000,000 bus. produced in 1923, according to the first official forecast cabled from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. About 70,000,000 bus., including seed, feed and milled grain, are needed for domestic requirements. For export and carryover during 1925 some 120,000,000 bus. of the current crop will be available. Stocks of wheat on hand on Oct. 1 amounted to 27,000,000 bus., approximately 12,000,000 bus. of which would be available for export.

GALVESTON, TEX.—What is believed to be the largest cargo ever to move out of an American salt water port consisted of 496,000 bus. of wheat, loaded into the steamer Tjibesar, Nov. 4. The vessel cleared for Holland with its cargo valued at approximately \$750,000.

Husking Reports from Corn Belt

ILLINOIS.

Latham, Ill., Nov. 12.—Corn will average 45 bu. of good quality.—Farmers Grain Co.

Compton, Ill.—The new corn crop will not start to move before January. No old corn in farmers' hands.—John W. Banks.

Catlin, Ill.—Corn averages 30 bu. per acre. 40% less feeding. Farmers selling 50% of crop at present prices.—Catlin Grain Co.

Dorchester, Ill.—Corn crop in this locality a failure. Corn is being shipped in for feeding. No old corn around here.—Dorchester Co-op. Elevator Ass'n.

Beaverville, Ill.—The new crop of corn will move in Jan., 1925. About 15 to 20 bu. per acre. Quality poor. 5% of old corn in farmers' hands.—H. Lambert Co.

Carmi, Ill., Nov. 12.—A large amount of corn has been shipped out of this county already. The crop is of good quality and the yield average.—H. H. Crozier.

Franklin Grove, Ill., Nov. 12.—Farmers have about 3,000 bus. of old corn to shell and we have about 2,500 bus. in store.—W. M. Herbot, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

Greenville, Ill., Nov. 13.—New corn is beginning to move. Is in good condition, fair quality, yielding from 20 to 60 bu. per acre. Old corn all sold.—John L. Wise.

Woodhull, Ill., Nov. 12.—Corn will start to move about Dec. 20. The yield is averaging about 30 bus. per acre. Quality and conditions are below average.—F. L. Hough & Co.

Cuba, Ill., Nov. 13.—New crop of corn is now moving. Yield disappointing. Average yield 25 bu. Quality fair to good. No old corn on farms.—Cuba Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Dalton City, Ill.—New corn will start to move about Dec. 1. Yield will be about 27½ bu. Quality will be very good. There is less than 500 bu. of old corn here.—Farmers Grain Co.

Caledonia, Ill.—There will be no new corn moved from this territory. We can safely say that our corn crop is not over 30% normal. No old corn left in this territory.—Ralston Bros.

Cullom, Ill., Nov. 12.—Crop of new corn averages a few bushels per acre below last year. Quality a little lower. More old corn in farmers' hands than last year.—Cullom Co-op. Grain Co.

Adair, Ill., Nov. 13.—The corn crop will not start moving much before December. Quality fair, yield 35 to 45 bu. per acre. Practically no corn in farmers' hands.—Farmers Elevator & Produce Co.

Lodge, (Monticello P. O.) Ill.—New corn crop will not move here much before December. Yield is running from 30 to 60 bu. per acre. Quality is not very good. No old corn left.—Roy H. Jones & Co.

Highland, Ill., Nov. 12.—New corn is coming in. It is of good quality, altho it bears about 20% moisture. About 20% of the old crop is still in the farmers' hands.—Highland F. M. B. A. Elevator Co.

Utica, Ill., Nov. 13.—Not much movement of new corn until after the first of the year. Quality fair but very uneven, much light and chaffy. Crop about 80% of last year.—Illinois Valley Grain Co.

Martinton, Ill., Nov. 12.—New corn crop very spotted. Average yield for this territory about 25 bu. where 40 bu. was previously estimated. Husking just started. Old corn all gone.—Martinton Grain Co.

Chesterfield, Ill., Nov. 12.—Corn has started moving. The average yield is around 30 bus. to the acre. About 50% is of good quality; the remainder very late and soft.—Chesterfield Co-operative Elevator Co.

Erie, Ill.—The new crop of corn will begin to move about Dec. 1. It will grade about No. 5 and 6. Most of it can not be shelled before it is frozen. Yield will be about 25 bu. to the acre.—A. D. McNeil.

Aledo, Ill., Nov. 14.—Both yield and quality of corn in this territory is very disappointing. Yield is as low as 15 to 20 bu. per acre and the very best is 35 to 40 and there is a high percentage of that chaffy. The corn here for several years has been fed on the farms and will be this year. In fact, corn will have to be shipped in. Old corn has all disappeared.—Farmers Grain & Coal Co.

Chapman, Ill., Nov. 13.—The new corn crop will begin moving about Nov. 15th. The yield will be 10 to 15 bu. per acre. There is no old corn in the country and none in the elevators.—J. H. & M. F. Toberman.

Dimmick, (LaSalle P. O.) Ill.—Corn acreage normal. Condition poor, high moisture. Yield, 20 to 35 bu. or 60%. Do not expect any fall or early winter movement. Old corn in farmers' hands about 5%.—Wm. J. Lyons.

Hume, Ill., Nov. 12.—New corn will start to move about Nov. 17. It is considerable better than last year and in better condition. The yield, however, is small, ranging from 10 to 40 bus. per acre.—Hume Elevator Co.

Sheldon, Ill.—New corn about half a crop making about 25 bu. per acre. Poor quality, grading about No. 5 to No. 6. Light weight, about 45 to 50 lbs. Probably 5% of old corn in farmers' hands.—Sheldon Elvtr Co.

Warrensburg, Ill., Nov. 12.—New corn yielded about 35 bus. per acre of good quality, except that it carried excessive moisture content, averaging around 23%. It started to move into this market on Nov. 10.—Chas. H. Faith & Son.

Sidney, Ill.—Will start receiving corn Nov. 17th. Yield is much smaller than anticipated. Doubt if we will get 60% of a normal crop. Quality will vary from fair to poor. Practically no corn left.—Rich & Blankenbaker.

Fitchmoor, (Mendota p. o.) Ill., Nov. 12.—Corn is yielding from 35 to 40 bus. to the acre. It is light and chaffy. The old corn is all gone. I got one lot of 1,200 bus. that will clean me up.—Joe Klebel, mgr. Fitchmoor Grain Co.

Dillsburg, Ill.—The new corn crop will yield about 25 bu. to the acre. Quality light and chaffy. About 65% of a good crop year. There will be some soft and sappy corn. Will market about Dec. 15th.—Dillsburg Co-op. Grain Co.

Greenfield, Ill.—Our corn crop is rather spotted and shucking returns are disappointing in localities. Will not have as much as appearances indicated thirty to forty days ago. No old corn left on the farms in our locality.—E. D. Woolley & Son.

Rumpler, (Fithian P. O.) Ill., Nov. 13.—New corn is just beginning to move. Yield from 20 to 30 bu. mostly poor quality. The poorest crop in years. Very little old corn in farmers' hands, not over 2%.—Farmers Elevator Co. of Rumpler.

Camp Point, Ill., Nov. 13.—The corn crop in this section will average 35 to 40 bu. to the acre of fairly good corn. They are now cribbing the earliest of it. Are not offering much for sale. No old corn in this vicinity to sell.—T. L. Oliver.

Auburn, Ill., Nov. 12.—Corn will start to move about Nov. 24. Will yield about 40 bu. Corn good quality except a little late and full of moisture yet. With good weather will have good corn by Dec. 1st. No old corn yet.—Compro Grain Co.

Hutsonville, Ill., Nov. 12.—New corn will move about Nov. 20th. Quality of early planting good, the latter planting being damaged. Perhaps 10% of it will do for market. About 30 bu. average. 5% of old corn on hands.—Hurst Bros. & McNutt.

Alexis, Ill., Nov. 12.—Husking returns indicate a yield averaging about 25 bus. per acre of dry but chaffy corn. Movement will commence about Jan. 1st. Feeders are bidding \$1 per bu. and buying very little. Old corn is about all gone.—R. P. Miner & Co., Inc.

Tomlinson Siding, (Rantoul P. O.) Ill., Nov. 12.—The yield of corn in this part of the country will run from 20 to 40 bu. per acre and the weight is light. 30 bu. will be a good average for the north half of Champaign County.—Tomlinson Co-op. Grain Co.

Alworth, (Winnebago P. O.) Ill.—New corn very poor quality, light and chaffy, will yield about 20 to 30 bu. About 50% in milk when frost came. Not much new corn will be shipped from here as it will be needed for feed. Old corn all cleaned up.—L. N. Bowman.

Fithian, Ill., Nov. 13.—We are buying new corn now and it has all graded sample. We have some fair corn but the most of it is very poor quality, soft, light and chaffy. Some farms yield 40 bu. to the acre, some 20 bu., and one man got two loads from 40 acres. There is not 1% of the old crop on hand.—C. B. DeLong.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 13.—Husking returns on corn are running from 15 to 30 bus. per acre short of the most conservative estimates made 30 days ago. Farmers are refusing to sell freely, which is being reflected in daily receipts.—J. W. Bryan, Murphy-Grier Co., Inc.

Elmwood, Ill., Nov. 12.—Not over 5,000 bus. of old corn remains in this territory. The new crop is running from 10 to 15 bus. under the farmers' estimates, averaging about 50 bus. per acre. Movement will start in a couple of weeks.—J. B. Barrett, Elmwood Elevator Co.

Guthrie, Ill., Nov. 13.—The new corn crop will average about 40 bu. per acre. It will be good quality with very little soft corn. The crop will start moving in about a week or ten days. There is only about 2500 bu. of old corn left around here.—Guthrie Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Casner, Ill., Nov. 12.—Corn yield in this community is 30 to 50 bu. per acre as against a prospect of 40 to 60 bu. Oct. 1st. Quality good. This compared to a 50 to 70 bu. yield in 1923 is not very encouraging even though the price is considerably higher.—Chapman Bros.

Campus, Ill., Nov. 12.—We do not expect any new corn movement in this locality before December and then in limited quantity as the crop is a disappointment by 10 bu. less than expected. Do not think the average yield will be much over 35 to 38 bu.—Hamilton Grain Co.

Fiatt, Ill., Nov. 12.—Corn is of good quality, but I believe the yield will fall short by at least one-quarter, if not more, of what the fields indicated 60 days ago. No old corn remains in this section. Most of it is fed.—P. C. Brown, mgr. Fiatt Farmers Co-operative Co.

Mendota, Ill., Nov. 13.—Yield of new corn in this locality not so good as expected. Average from 30 to 35 bu. per acre. Quality fair, however not so good as last year. Do not look for heavy movement of new corn until January. Old corn practically all shelled.—E. Gallagher.

Chillicothe, Ill., Nov. 12.—Corn picking is twenty days late. Some are picking now, but others will not start for ten days. By this plan nearly the entire crop will be of good grade. First shelling will occur about Nov. 25th. Yield will be a trifle above normal.—Guyer Grain Co.

Humboldt, Ill., Nov. 14.—Will begin taking new corn about the 20th. None received yet. Yield short of expectation, probably about 30 bu. per acre. Usual average is about 40 bu. Moisture content in what we have seen is 20 to 30%. No old corn in farmers' hands.—Cuppy Bros.

Harmon, Ill., Nov. 22.—Corn husking is in full swing and the crop is yielding about one-half of expectations, average being about 25 bus. per acre. Quality is poor. The crop is light in weight and grading No. 6. Very little old corn is left.—L. L. Seago, Grain Marketing Co.

Durand, Ill., Nov. 12.—There will be no corn marketed here. In fact there will be corn shipped to this market. One-half of new crop is fed at this time. New crop will hardly make 50% crop and this is a poor lot of chaffy corn. No old corn in farmers' cribs.—Agt., Graham Bros. Co.

Woodland, Ill., Nov. 13.—New corn yield disappointing. Will average 15 to 30 bu. and poor quality. Farmers just started husking and there will be no movement for some time. The old corn will be held over. About 3% is still in farmers' hands.—Woodland Farmers Co-op. Elvtr.

Buckingham, Ill., Nov. 12.—New corn is not as good as we expected. Corn is light and chaffy and will not weigh out. Kankakee county will have a crop of about 50% or 60%. There will be some new corn moved about the 1st of next week. Very little old corn left.—J. A. Urbain.

Buckhart, (Mechanicsburg P. O.) Ill., Nov. 13.—The new corn crop will start to move about Nov. 20th. About 60% of a crop. Condition and quality 85%. About 15% less corn than we estimated thirty days ago. Fields not making returns expected by farmers.—Buckhart Farmers Grain Co.

Brownwood (Hopedale P. O.), Ill., Nov. 14.—The new corn crop is not what the farmers thought it would be. The yield is not near as good as they expected by 10 bu. to an acre and there is lots of chaffy corn, light weight. The new crop is beginning to come in now, grading from sample to No. 6. Lots of moisture. There is not very much old corn in the country. I know of only about 2,000 bu. around here.—Brownwood Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Hoopeston, Ill., Nov. 12.—New corn will start to move in two or three weeks. Yields are reported from 15 bu. to 60 bu. per acre but look for average around 35 bu. Most will be sample with some No. 4. Not much old corn back, probably 15% of last crop at most.—Hoopeston Grain & Coal Co.

Galesburg, Ill., Nov. 12.—Yields are not up to expectations according to reports, running only 30 to 50 bus. per acre. The quality is fair. Some corn is chaffy but no mould or soft corn has appeared. The new crop will start moving inside of 30 days, if favorable weather continues.—B. L. Christy.

Exline, Ill., Nov. 14.—New corn will begin moving about Dec. 10, if the price is satisfactory. The crop is yielding about 20 bus. to the acre against 45 to 50 bus. last year. The quality is poor, not very wet but light and chaffy. No old corn is left in this vicinity.—E. L. Jarvis, mgr. Exline Farmers Elevator Co.

Etna, Ill., Nov. 12.—Corn yields about the same as last year in this territory, averaging 30 bus. to the acre. About half the crop is of good quality, but most of it has 10% too much moisture. The rest of it is soft. The crop has begun to move. One car will hold all the old corn that will be marketed.—F. M. Lowe.

Fisher, Ill., Nov. 12.—The first lot of new corn was shelled and delivered yesterday. There were practically no rotten kernels and tested 20½% moisture. The average yield is from 30 to 50 bu. per acre and quality and yield in this immediate neighborhood is better than our neighbors only ten miles distant.—C. L. Gilman.

Biggs (Easton P. O.), Ill.—There is about two-thirds of a crop of corn in this locality. The moisture content runs rather high yet. It will start to move in large quantities about the first or second week in December. There is no old corn left in this vicinity for sale.—E. C. Ringhouse, Mgr. Farmers Elevator of Biggs.

Varna, Ill., Nov. 13.—Corn in this vicinity is husking out from 10 to 20 bu. per acre less than estimated a month ago. Our average will be less than 30 bu. per acre, and from 15 to 20% of this will be either soft or chaffy. None of the crop will move before Dec. 15th. Not one bushel of old corn is in farmers' hands.—Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

El Paso, Ill.—New corn average near 40 bu. per acre. Plenty of chaffy ears and considerable mouldy. Farmers disappointed in yield as they expected better than 50 bus. About 5% of the old corn on the farms and most of this will be carried into next year. Not much of movement is expected until after the middle of December.—El Paso Elevator Co.

Goodwine, Ill., Nov. 12.—Corn will not make over 20 to 25 bus. per acre and it will be of very poor quality. One fellow brought a load in today which had milk in it, and was very damp and soggy. No old corn to speak of remains in this territory and the new crop will not move until December, perhaps not then unless the price goes up.—E. H. Bray, mgr. Goodwine Co-operative Grain Co.

Wellington, Ill., Nov. 12.—Husking will not be completed until late in December, when new shelled corn will begin to move. Seven farmers were in the office here and we asked them to mark down what they thought the yield per acre would be. Their answers made an average of 29.7 bus., which we consider high as so much of the crop on low ground drowned out. Not very much old corn remains over.—Boughton Bros.

Highland, Ill., Nov. 12.—New corn will be ready for marketing within the next two weeks. Quality as a whole will be good. Yield about 40 bu. to the acre. Owing to the dry and warm fall months a great deal of late corn had a splendid opportunity to mature. There will be a great deal more and better corn in this vicinity than was expected earlier in the season. Very little old corn left in farmers' hands.—Highland Milling Co.

Chenoa, Ill., Nov. 12.—Yields of new corn are reported as ranging from 40 to 70 bus. per acre, with a possible average of about 50 bus. The test weight is good, going 53 to 56 lbs. per measured bu. where the crop is fairly dry. Most of it, however, has quite a large percentage of moisture, but is drying out nicely. The new crop will start moving within the next week in a small way. About 10% of last year's crop is still in the farmers' hands.—C. W. Parry Grain Co.

Elwin, Ill., Nov. 12.—Corn is yielding around 35 bus. per acre. The quality is good except for moisture, which runs from 22% to 25%. We have not been accepting the grain as yet, due to the large discounts of moisture and the sappy cob, which calls for 75 lbs. to the bu. We will doubtless begin taking it next week, but only such corn as will test less than 21½% moisture. No old corn is to be had in this territory.—G. W. Robertson, mgr. Elwin Farmers Elevator Co.

West Salem, Ill., Nov. 12.—New corn first started coming in on Oct. 23 and the first car shipped graded No. 3 white. Most every other car we have had on the market graded No. 3 and was of good enough quality to grade No. 2, except for moisture. The crop thruout this territory is the best it has been in 6 years. The yield varies from 25 to 75 bus. to the acre. About 125 loads per day of fine quality corn are being handled by us. No old corn is left in this territory.—Geo. Couch & Sons.

Galesburg, Ill.—Some good corn in this county and a great deal not good. Before maturing time the big ears of corn pointed to a very large yield. Corn has dried out and what looked like a 70 bu. field is turning out 35 to 45 bu. Quality chaffy and light. We hardly believe that there will be a large movement of corn from this station this fall. Old corn is about cleaned up. Farmers are looking forward to better prices and better conditions in general.—Consumers Fuel and Feed Co.

Gridley, Ill., Nov. 12.—Farmers here claim corn yield lighter than expected by ten bushels. Think this is true of many fields, but there are some good yields reported which run up to 60 bu. Some chaffy corn reported and some mouldy and also sappy ears, which makes it necessary to sort the corn in husking. The yield will run from 35 to 60 bu., with 40 bu. average yield. We do not expect the corn shelled during Nov. and Dec. to grade better than sample, perhaps the best making No. 4. Just returned from trip to Guthrie and Calhoun Co., Iowa, and found corn there to be small eared and light weight with prospective yield of 30-35 bu.—Boise & Blessman.

INDIANA.

Coxville (Rosedale, P. O.), Ind., Nov. 13.—Corn has begun to move. Grade about normal but poor yield and short acreage.—J. M. Snow.

Windfall, Ind., Nov. 12.—We do not expect to handle any corn this winter as the crop is about the worst ever seen in this section.—Windfall Grain Co.

Fountaintown, Ind., Nov. 13.—New corn starting to move but is slow. About half crop, chaffy and wet. Nearly all old corn is marketed.—Fountaintown Elevator.

Boswell, Ind., Nov. 12.—Corn produced about half what was expected and is of very poor quality. Husking is well under way.—C. F. Hall, Farmers Co-operative Co.

Chesterfield, Ind., Nov. 12.—New corn will move about Dec. 1. Quality is bad and very little marketable. Not much old corn in farmers' hands.—Chesterfield Grain Co.

Ridgeville, Ind.—The corn yield will not be more than 40% of a normal yield. Quality is poor. Very little corn will be handled in the elevators this year.—Fred C. Murray & Co.

Teegarden, Ind., Nov. 13.—Husking of new corn is beginning. Corn is soft and chaffy and very little fit for market. No corn will be shipped but all fed on the farms.—C. W. E. Summers.

Marshall, Ind., Nov. 13.—Corn is about half a crop and of very poor quality. None to send out and will have to ship some into this county. No old corn here to speak of.—Marshall Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Ora, Ind., Nov. 12.—High ground has raised a fair crop but corn on low land was a failure. Little or no corn will be offered for sale as the crop will scarcely supply the local demand.—Ira E. Rinehart & Son.

Raccoon, Ind., Nov. 15.—New corn is of fair to poor quality. Farmers gathering crop now but only few selling any. Average yield will not be more than 22 bu. per acre. No old corn in this vicinity.—Fall Bros.

Portland, Ind., Nov. 12.—Indications point to about 10% of a normal yield of merchantable corn. Four-fifths of acreage planted will produce no merchantable corn and only a small amount of soft corn of little feeding value. The other one-fifth will yield approximately 30 bu. of merchantable corn to the acre.—Haynes Milling Co.

Thorntown, Ind., Nov. 12.—Corn is yielding about 15 bus. to the acre. Quality very poor. Much soft corn is being kept from the cribs. New corn will start to move in about a month. Old corn is all gone.—Thorntown Grain Co.

Shirley, Ind., Nov. 14.—New corn will begin to move about Dec. 1st, but movement will be light on account of short crop. About 50% of the normal crop matured and 25% soft and chaffy. About 2% of the old crop is in farmers' hands.

Middletown, Ind., Nov. 13.—New corn is very poor and there will not be enough to supply the local demand. Quality is only fair and the yield averages about 20 bus. to the acre. No old corn in this vicinity.—Kern & Kirtly Grain Co.

Whitestown, Ind., Nov. 12.—The corn crop is ginning to move. Little will be sold as farmers are able to hold and are bullish. The crop will be about three-fourths of normal. Quality fair. No old corn in this territory.—J. M. Walker & Son.

Benton, Ind., Nov. 13.—The condition of new corn in this territory is very bad, much of it being soft and shriveled. No corn will be shipped out and we think it will be necessary to ship corn in before spring. Very little old corn here.—C. W. Butler.

Bath, Franklin Co., Ind., Nov. 15.—Corn is making about 60% of a normal crop, but is of good quality. Usually considerable corn is shipped from here but this year there will not be enough for local requirements.—F. S. Demoret, Demoret Grain Co.

Moran, Ind., Nov. 12.—This is a heavy feeding section which consumes all the corn it grows. The season produced only half a crop. About 75% of the crop is of better feeding value than last year. No old corn remains on the farm.—Otto Lefforege.

Chatterton (Pine Village, P. O.), Ind.—New corn will start to move about Dec. 15th. Yield will be from 10 to 25 bu., which is considerably below last year. This is the poorest crop I have seen during 40 years in the grain business. No old corn.—Davis Grain Co.

Ewing, Ind., Nov. 12.—New corn started to move Nov. 1 and is coming in very uneven with a great many soft ears. This causes it to heat very quickly. We have about half of a normal crop. No old corn is left on the farms.—R. M. Robertson, Ewing Milling Co.

Bloomington, Ind., Nov. 12.—Corn is fair in both quality and yield. Husking returns are about 10% less for yield than last year. Parke county will be short some corn, but yields are likely to turn out better than has been anticipated.—Fred Durman, Bloomington Milling Co.

Pierceville, Ind., Nov. 14.—Corn is poor. A large per cent of the crop is not matured. Many farmers put their entire crop into silos. Little old corn in country. Most elevators entirely out and will be compelled to ship in to supply their trade.—Pierceville Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Petersburg, Ind., Nov. 13.—New corn is moving freely. Crop about 80% of normal. Yields 30 to 65 bu. per acre and the quality generally good. There is no extensive feeding just now and looks as though there will not be, owing to the high price of corn.—The Petersburg Milling & Grain Co.

Manilla, Ind., Nov. 12.—Corn will not begin to move before Dec. 15. Then the movement will be light. This territory will have two-thirds of a crop which will all be consumed by local feeders. The crop is of good quality. Not more than 1% of old corn remains on the farms.—Rush-Shelby Grain Co.

Fountain City, Ind., Nov. 12.—Corn in the poorest it has ever been. C. J. Hull, our traveling grain buyer, reports that corn developed slower this year than he has ever known it to, and not over 40% of a crop will be harvested. It will be of very poor grade. Old corn here was practically all used up last summer and it looks as if we will have to ship in several cars.—Muff Feed & Coal Co.

Tipton, Ind., Nov. 11.—The farmers in this vicinity have started to crib new corn. The yield is much lighter than they thought it would be, but the quality of the earliest planted corn is better than expected. In this territory at least 30% was very late and that corn is worthless for marketing and must be fed in the field. I have been in the grain business for the past twenty years and our final yield of merchantable corn will be much smaller than in that time.—G. G. Davis.

Kendallville, Ind., Nov. 12.—Our new corn crop will not yield over 65% of last year and the quality is not as good. Considerable soft corn. There will be no corn to ship out. In fact, we think we will have to ship corn in for some of our farmers, especially for those feeding cattle and sheep.—Campbell & Co.

Arcadia, Ind., Nov. 12.—New corn will not move in any quantity before Jan. 1, 1925. Quality poor and much of the corn is soft. Movement will be limited as we have hardly enough corn for home demands. A great many of my farmer customers have used all their new crop. No old corn to speak of.—J. G. Winders.

Rushville, Ind., Nov. 14.—The farmers in this locality are husking very rapidly on account of the nice weather which has prevailed. We have some very bad corn. The yield is about 30 bu. A great deal of the corn will never do to market as it is wet and spongy. This will not be a total loss, however, as it will have some feeding value. Corn will not move here before the 1st to the 10th of December.—T. R. Reed & Son.

Hillsburg, Ind., Nov. 12.—Corn husking just getting under way. Yield from 10 to 35 bu. The best of the corn shows 25 to 27% moisture. Much soft corn that will not be merchantable and will be fed in an extravagant way as it will not keep. Clinton County will not have enough corn to feed it; however, there will be some shipped out. Do not think we can handle any of this corn before Dec. 1st. No old corn.—Hillsburg Grain Co.

Anderson, Ind., Nov. 13.—The best fields contain 10% to 25% non-merchantable corn. The rest is good to excellent. Many fields vary from 10% to 30% in merchantable corn. The yield will average about 25 bus. to the acre. We have been receiving new corn for the last 2 or 3 weeks. However, when the farmers discover the small amount of merchantable corn which has been produced they will slow up on delivery.—G. A. Lambert, mgr. Union Grain & Feed Co.

Darlington, Ind.—The yield per acre on new corn varies more than the moisture we have had on the wheat. Some fields, not many, planted in April with no replant will run 35 to 40 bu. The good corn that will do to go in a crib will not average over 8 to 10 bu. per acre. Too much soft corn. Total yield per acre about 18 bu. We have offered to take new corn but have not bought a single ear. All the old corn in this territory has been marketed.—Farmers Grain & Seed Co.

IOWA.

Earlville, Ia., Nov. 12.—There will be no corn shipped from here and the farmers will have to buy.—H. J. Pitcher & Son.

Maynard, Ia.—Our corn very poor. None to ship as all will be fed. Very little old corn in farmers' hands.—Fred C. Warnke.

Casey, Ia.—Corn crop 50% of normal. Feeding value 70%. About 25 bus. average. None will be shipped.—E. W. Miller & Co.

Madrid, Ia., Nov. 12.—Corn very poor, averaging from 20 to 35 bus. per acre, but drying out in good shape.—W. H. Williams.

Osceola, Ia., Nov. 13.—About 60% of the corn will have to be sorted to be of good quality. About 40% of the crop is good.—Curnes Grain Co.

Essex, Ia., Nov. 12.—Corn yielded poorly—about 40 bus. to the acre. Last year the corn produced 60 bus. to the acre.—Essex Mill & Elevator Co.

Mount Union, Ia., Nov. 18.—Our corn crop is the poorest in years, both as to quality and quantity.—R. A. Wiederrecht, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

Orient, Ia., Nov. 12.—Farmers around here report corn yielding from 20 to 35 bu. to the acre. There is very little old corn around here.—Johnson & Tuttle.

Gladstone, Ia., Nov. 12.—Corn here better than could have been expected with weather we had during growing season. All old corn cleaned up.—Dostal & Hrabak.

Montour, Ia., Nov. 12.—Corn is yielding about half a merchantable crop. Some of it will move about January. No old corn is being marketed.—Cronk Bros.

Lincoln, Ia.—The corn crop is worse than expected. I think corn will average around 30 bu. per acre. It is very poor quality for feeding. Quite a number of farmers are nearly out of corn. Will be shipping corn in instead of out.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.

Marsh, Ia., Nov. 12.—Some of the corn is fair but much of it is producing only about half a crop and of very poor quality.—C. M. Bolon, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

Gilmore City, Ia.—New corn is a disappointment. Husking returns are from nothing to 50 bu., average about 25; 75% is very inferior quality and 25% fair.—C. W. Edington.

Alvord, Ia., Nov. 21.—Corn crop is very poor, yielding about 25 bus. per acre. Some corn has been marketed and grades No. 5. It is very light.—Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

Calamus, Ia., Nov. 12.—Less than 1% of last year's corn remains on the farms. New corn will average less than 20 bus. per acre and will all be required for feed.—F. Mueller & Son.

Elberon, Ia., Nov. 14.—Corn averaging about 30 bu. per acre. Quality poor. Farmers will feed their entire crop and will buy instead of selling.—Elberon Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Jefferson, Ia., Nov. 12.—New corn crop starting to move and is very disappointing. Yield from 15 to 30 bu., light and of no feeding value. About 100,000 bu. old corn on farms.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Melbourne, Ia., Nov. 12.—About half the corn crop is chaffy. Around 15,000 bus. of old corn is left on the farms. Some new corn will move in December, but the movement will be light.—C. B. Johnson.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Very little corn will be sold. The grade is spotted; some good, and then some fields yield as poor as 10 bu. per acre. Old corn held very stiff and not much left.—Jos. Auracher.

North English, Ia., Nov. 12.—No corn will be sold from this territory. The crop is too small to supply the local demand. No old corn is left on the farms.—H. Harrington, Sec'y Home Lumber Co.

Jewell, Ia.—New corn will start to move about Dec. 15th. Not very much to be moved in December. Yield will be about 30 bu. per acre. Quality No. 4 and condition fair.—Jewell Farmers Elevator Co.

Dougherty, Ia.—Corn no good. Best 30 bu. Average 15 bu. Chaffy. Very little to offer for sale as all needed here. No feeding value. Not more than 10,000 bu. old corn here.—Dougherty Grain Co.

Leverett (Marathon P. O.), Ia.—No old corn on hand. What there may be is held for seed. New corn very poor, light and chaffy. It will be a month or two before any corn is ready to ship.—O. A. Smith.

Sewal, Ia.—Old corn practically fed up in this section. New corn light in yield, probably two-thirds of a crop. Lots of chaffy corn and feeding value will be low. There will be no corn to move out.—Milton Liggett.

Lone Rock, Ia., Nov. 12.—Average yield of corn 20 to 25 bu. to the acre. Chaffy but dry. Very little old corn in farmers' hands. There will not be much corn shipped from here this year.—The Lone Rock Exchange Co.

Marengo, Ia.—Some fields good in appearance but yield is way short. Corn is light in weight. We have shipped in three cars of old corn the past week as well as letting our own supply go back to the farmers here.—H. C. Pote.

Columbus Jct., Ia., Nov. 13.—New corn moving now. Quality fair to poor. Corn on black ground mostly chaffy and light weight. Yield very disappointing. Fields yielding 25 to 35 bu. where 50 to 60 bu. was expected.—Weber & Huston.

Lynnville, Ia., Nov. 12.—Yield of corn is disappointing. Averages from 20 to 35 bus. Quality fair but light and chaffy. There will not be any corn to ship out of this territory. Will need corn imported to supply needs of farmers.—Macy Bros.

Hedrick, Ia., Nov. 12.—Corn is yielding lightly, producing only about 35 bus. to the acre, of soft, chaffy corn. At least 10% of the crop is being hogged down in the field. Very little corn will be shipped from this vicinity.—Broadwell Lumber & Grain Co.

Marcus, Ia.—New crop corn was not planted until two to three weeks later than normal. 50% of many fields had to be replanted about June 1st. Cultivation was late and corn grew slowly. Frost came before corn was matured. Cherokee and Plymouth counties will have 50% of a crop, 30% testing No. 5, weighing 48 lbs. 50% No. 4 weighing 52 lbs. per bu. There will not be more than 20% of the corn shipped out on account of heavy cattle and hog feeding. No old corn in the country.—Western Grain Co.

Highland Center, Ia.—There is no old corn in this country. New corn is about 60% of a crop, exceedingly chaffy. We usually ship out 100,000 bus., but don't believe there is enough in Wapello county to do it this year.—Highland Center Farmers Ass'n.

Northwood, Ia.—The quality and condition of the new corn is poor. Crop will be about 25% of last year. Very little new corn will be fit to ship. Think it will all be fed and we may need some shipped in. Very little old corn in this territory.—Farmers Co-op. Co.

Lime Spring, Ia., Nov. 12.—This territory is producing no surplus of corn. Some of the farmers have fed all their corn already and lots of hogs and spring pigs have been marketed light. Some corn has been shipped.—M. B. Davis, agt. Hunting Elevator Co.

Northboro, Ia., Nov. 12.—Corn is husking out about 30 bu. to the acre. No old corn is left and new corn will be shipped in. Yesterday I sold 2,000 bu. at \$1.10. There are lots of hogs here and some of the farmers have already fed their entire corn crop.—A. S. Mawhinney.

Missouri Valley, Ia., Nov. 12.—Very little corn to sell. All will be needed for feed as a large area was drowned out. Have not heard of any corn husking out more than 35 bus., much of it 25 bu., and some less. Corn is dry but light. No old corn left.—L. G. Vincent.

Goldfield, Ia., Nov. 12.—Corn in this territory about 65% normal in bulk, but most of it very light and chaffy. Most of it will be fed. May ship 20% to 25% of normal. Will perhaps move some Dec. 1st to 15th. Very little old corn back; not more than 2%.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Estherville, Ia.—New corn crop will start to move about Dec. 1st. The yield will be from 15 to 25 bu. The quality will be sample grade to No. 4. Our corn has dried out well and most of it will shell. About 5% of old crop left in farmers' hands.—B. B. Anderson & Sons.

Lamont, Ia., Nov. 14.—New corn is very poor in quality and has no feeding value. Many farmers, probably one-third, have their new crop of corn used up now and not any to carry over for next year. There is no old corn to be had that we know of for a radius of ten miles.

Haverhill, Ia., Nov. 13.—New corn cannot move before a hard frost as it is too soft to shell. Yield varies from 20 to 35 bu. on ground that two years ago yielded 40 to 70 bu. The moisture content is about the same as last year. About 7,500 bu. of old corn left here.—Wm. F. Stalzer.

Buck Grove, Ia., Nov. 13.—Husking is well under way, but the yield is very disappointing. Not over 50% of a normal crop. Some fields produce excellent quality corn, while others are of very poor quality. There will be no corn to ship out. No old corn is held back.—Buck Grove Elevator Co.

Algona, Ia., Nov. 13.—There will be no corn to ship out of Winnebago county this season. We have about 50% of a crop. Quality very light and chaffy. I have not seen a poorer crop of corn in this part of Iowa but once in forty years. No old corn in this county in farmers' hands.—W. R. Fleming.

New London, Ia., Nov. 12.—New corn started moving about Nov. 15. Most of the old corn has been marketed leaving not more than 3% on the farms. The new crop is yielding from 5 to 25 bus. per acre, producing a low average of 50. Immaturity has made it light and chaffy.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Titonka, Ia., Nov. 12.—New corn will start moving about Dec. 20. It is dry, but light and chaffy and only about 60% of a crop was produced. Not much old corn remains in the farmers' hands and all the new crop will be needed for home consumption.—R. E. Nauman, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

Fernald, Ia., Nov. 12.—Quality of new corn poorest in years. Expect average yield around 30 bu. Most fields fairly dry on account of ideal weather the past two months but very light and chaffy. Do not expect much of a movement before January. Practically no old corn on farms.—Hesson & Lynch.

Dexter, Ia., Nov. 12.—Our corn crop is a big disappointment. One man had corn two years ago that made 90 bu. and the same ground this year is making 30. The yield is all the way from nothing to 40 bu. The feeding quality is very poor. This locality will ship no corn. My judgment would be that we have about two-fifths of a corn crop for this locality.—B. C. Hemphill.

Fredericksburg, Ia., Nov. 12.—Good quality corn is yielding about 20 bus. per acre. Most of the corn, however, is very poor, being wet, soggy, and chaffy. The new crop will begin to move about Nov. 15. No old corn is in this vicinity, in fact we have been shipping in to supply a small local demand.—Fredericksburg Produce Ass'n.

Gilbertville, Ia., Nov. 12.—The corn crop is about 40% of normal and it takes about 2 bus. of it to put the same amount of meat and fat on a pig as 1 bu. of last year's. Oats will supplement corn to some extent. Some farmers will have corn to sell, but twice as many will have to buy.—M. Delagardelle, Gilbertville Grain & Lumber Co.

Everly, Ia., Nov. 13.—Our corn crop will average about 25 bu. per acre. We shipped one car of new corn graded on account of light weight. Weighed 47 per bu., which I think is about as good corn as we have here. There will be no more corn to ship from this station and we will probably have to ship corn in before another crop.—Everly Lumber & Grain Co.

Slater, Ia., Nov. 17.—The new crop of corn will yield about 25 to 30 bu. per acre. Quality fairly good as corn that has come in has graded No. 4. Quality good but too much moisture. I figure that the market will get about one-fourth the usual amount. The new crop will not move much before husking is done, probably another month yet.—Agt., Sheldahl Farmers Grain Co.

Kinross, Ia., Nov. 12.—About 60% of the corn in this section was totally destroyed by hail last June, making nothing but fodder. The balance is very chaffy, giving only 20 to 40 bu. to the acre. No new corn will be shipped from this point, rather it will be shipped in, as this year saw the poorest corn crop in the history of this territory. No old corn is left on the farms.—R. A. Fischer.

Lowden, Ia., Nov. 15.—Corn is producing from 10 to 20 bus. per acre. Its quality is poor to fair, but it is quite chaffy. All soft corn is being fed to stock, and the crop will not last long. Many farmers expect it to be gone by Feb. 1. We have started shipping already and expect to buy and ship in from 15 to 20 carloads. Not over 1% old corn remains in this territory.—A. Freund & Co.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Nov. 12.—Corn will not move before December and not much then. The crop is poor. It will probably yield from 25 to 30 bus. per acre. Quality will be light and chaffy, but in fair condition as regards moisture. That put in cribs will doubtless keep. More corn than last year will be used for feeding purposes due to the fact that it will take more to produce the same amount of fat.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Lanesboro, Ia., Nov. 12.—Our corn crop is about one-half crop and what there is of it is light and chaffy, and is about six to eight pounds short to the bushel. We had one car of new corn that we put into a bin that holds about 1,400 bu. and had 1,065 bu. into the same bin and had to shovel the last load to get it into the bin as it had too much bulk. This corn had 20% moisture, which was more than was expected.—Independent Elevtr. Co.

Lost Nation, Ia., Nov. 13.—The corn crop is exceptionally short this year. I would judge the average yield would be about 30 to 35 bu. to the acre and the per cent of merchantable corn about 50%, compared to 90% for last year. There is a little old corn carried over on the farms, but it will be needed and more will have to be shipped into this territory. We will ship out a little new corn early this season, but the run won't last very long.—Phelps Grain Co.

California, Ia., Nov. 13.—The new corn crop has started to move. The farmers are selling their corn in the ear. The average yield per acre will probably be around 23 bu., as against about 45 last year. The corn is better quality than last year, there not being as much damaged corn. The corn is grading about No. 4, although some of it would very easily grade No. 3. Part of the corn is chaffy on account of early frost, but not enough to injure the grade. There is very little old corn left.—California Grain & Lumber Co.

Lake View, Ia., Nov. 13.—New corn will not come up to the expectations of the farmers. This year's crop is yielding from 20 to 35 bu. to the acre. On an average we would place figures at about 28 bu. The quality in spots is fair, but a larger percentage is light and chaffy. New corn will keep when cribbed. The ears are practically dry. Only a small percentage of moisture was found. At this time we have

been unable to buy this new crop and we are without opinion as to when it will begin to move. A very small percentage of the old corn is in farmers' hands.—Farmers Union Grain Co.

MISSOURI.

Fairview, Mo., Nov. 12.—Corn in this district is of good quality and yielded from 20 to 50 bus. per acre. Most of it is going south in the snap. Shipments are fast and it will take but a short time to clean up the surplus. No old corn on hand.—Forsythe & Carpenter Grain Co.

O'Fallon, Mo., Nov. 13.—Corn yielded only 50% of last year's crop. The quality is very poor and we will have none to ship out. Doubtless we will have to ship some in to tide our own trade over until the next crop.—Isaac Madding, mgr. Farmers Co-operative Ass'n.

Hannon, Mo., Nov. 16.—The corn crop is moving. It is of good quality, the yields vary, striking an average of 25 bus. per acre. The condition is good, but a little late in drying out. Usually we begin moving corn on Nov. 1, but this year we billed out our first car on Nov. 12.—Bicknell & Co.

Sturgeon, Mo., Nov. 13.—We are buying some shucked corn, but not very much. The farmers are asking too high a price. The crop will average about 30 bus. per acre and will be of very good quality. All the old corn in this territory has been used.—J. R. Harper, mgr. Sturgeon Elevator Co.

Adrian, Mo., Nov. 13.—Corn commenced to move this week and is of better quality than expected. The yield is around 25 bus. per acre and the acreage is about 20% larger than last year. We are receiving about 1,500 bus. per day and it is shelling out fine.—G. B. Wyatt, Farmers Elevator Supply & Mfg. Co.

Elwood, Mo., Nov. 13.—No old corn is left in the farmers' cribs. Last year's crop was almost a failure. This year it yielded about 25 bus. per acre, but it is not husking out as well as expected. However, the quality is very good. Some corn will be shipped out from this station since no cattle are on feed.—J. E. Wilson.

Brookfield, Mo., Nov. 12.—The corn crop is spotted and producing only half what it did last year. Its quality is only fair with a lot of soft corn and plenty of small ears. No corn will be shipped from this section, as the 5 to 40 bus. per acre yield, which averages around 20 bus., will only supply the local demand.—Hopper & Smart.

Carl Junction, Mo., Nov. 13.—The 1924 corn crop has begun to move. The quality is good, as plenty of moisture prevailed during its growth and it matured before the frosts. The acreage was only about 70% of normal, due to excessive rainfall in the early part of the season and a rather poor stand resulted on poorly drained soil. The yield will be about 35 bus. to the acre.—Milton Milling Co.

Dexter, Mo., Nov. 12.—Corn in southeast Missouri is in excellent condition. Farmers are snapping, and shucking it and we believe that there is at least 50% of the corn being gathered in this section. All old corn has been disposed of. We are shipping some snap corn into the southern States, but the demand is limited. New corn is grading mostly No. 2 and 3. Some has been shelled No. 1 and is being taken by local elevators for storage. The crop is larger than usual.—Bowman & McColgan.

Springfield, Mo., Nov. 13.—A meagre crop of corn has prevailed all thru southeast Kansas and southern Missouri. This year the crop is very good and of fine quality. Approximately 4 cars out of every 5 will grade No. 2 and occasionally a car will grade No. 1. The only defect is that some of the corn is slightly worm eaten. The crop is moving well now, but as soon as a little of the surplus is used the movement will slow up. Poultry raising has developed in this territory and the hens require a lot of corn.—C. Lipscomb, pres. Lipscomb Grain and Seed Co.

NEBRASKA.

Upland, Neb., Nov. 21.—Corn will probably average about 25 bus. of fair quality per acre.—N. Ostergaard, mgr. Farmers Union Co.

Winneton, Neb., Nov. 12.—Corn here will make about 18 bus. to the acre and will all be fed on the farms. All old corn is out of the farmers' cribs.—Seth Jones.

Dalton, Neb., Nov. 12.—Corn will start to move about Dec. 1. It is yielding about 20 bus. per acre on the average. Its quality is averaging No. 3.—Dalton Grain Co.

Palmer, Neb., Nov. 13.—New corn is averaging 30 bus. per acre. About 80% of it is sound and will move freely at present prices. No old corn is left.—Dinsdale Bros.

Bradshaw, Neb., Nov. 13.—Corn averaged about 40 bus. to the acre. Its condition is very good. About 20% will be chaffy and light. Movement has started.—C. A. Siminger.

Bartley, Neb., Nov. 13.—Old corn is nearly all in and the new crop is commencing to move. Quality is extra good. An average of 25 bus. to the acre was produced.—E. E. Smith.

Maywood, Neb., Nov. 13.—New corn will start moving about Dec. 1. The average yield will be from 20 to 25 bus. per acre. Not much old corn is left in the country.—G. E. Russell.

Oak, Neb., Nov. 15.—Corn this year is fully equal to last year's, if not better. Its condition is good and its quality will average No. 3. Movement will begin in about 2 weeks.—Oak Elevator Co.

Barneston, Neb., Nov. 12.—New corn has started to move. Its quality is good, grading No. 3 or better. The crop yielded about 20 bus. per acre. Not much old corn is left in the county. F. J. Bahr & Son.

Filley, Neb., Nov. 12.—New corn will start moving in about 10 days. The crop is of very poor quality, making only about 15 bus. per acre by weight. No old corn in this territory.—C. J. Saum, mgr. Farmers Co-operative Co.

Valentine, Neb., Nov. 14.—Corn will make about 60% of last year's yield and be of equal quality. It will average 18 bus. to the acre. Shelling will begin in about 2 weeks.—B. A. Roosa, mgr. Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n.

Fairmount, Neb., Nov. 12.—The corn crop in this territory is spotted, making from 15 to 40 bus. per acre. Some of it is coming to market, but most of it will be fed. Farmers have not much old corn on hand.—Farmers Co-operative Ass'n.

Lyons, Neb., Nov. 13.—Corn had a bad start last spring from which it never recovered during the wet, weedy summer. It produced about a two-thirds stand, with only light, medium sized ears. It will not produce more than 60% of a crop.—A. Moseman.

Gilead, Neb., Nov. 13.—Corn is light in weight. Some is quite chaffy, but is dry. The crop will average around 20 bus. per acre. Farmers are holding for \$1 per bu. and movement will be slow. No old corn is left in the country.—C. F. Ernst, Gilead Grain Co.

Axtell, Neb., Nov. 15.—New corn will start to move about Dec. 1. It will make 25 bus. per acre on the average. Some of it will be light and chaffy but most of it will be of good quality. Old corn is practically all gone.—H. H. Burden, agt. Crete Mills Elevator.

Bethany, Neb., Nov. 13.—About 5,500 bus. of old corn, or about 15% of the old crop, are left in this locality. The new crop will begin to move in about 30 days and the yield will be about 35 bus. per acre. The quality is very good, grading No. 3 now.—Geo. Cottier.

Mount Clare, Neb., Nov. 14.—Corn will start to move about Nov. 17, 30 days earlier than last year. Grades will run No. 3 or better. The yield averaged about 22 bus. per acre in this locality. No old corn remains in the farmers' hands.—A. J. Ormond, mgr. Mount Clare Grain Co.

Oakland, Neb., Nov. 12.—Corn is uneven, some fields yielding 50 to 60 bus. per acre of good quality; others making 25 to 40 bus. of fair quality, and some as low as 15 to 20 bus. of quite chaffy corn. Feeders are rapidly buying all old corn to be had, which is not very much.—Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co.

Fairbury, Neb., Nov. 12.—Corn in this country is running from 18 to 40 bus. per acre, averaging 23. It will grade No. 3 this fall. After having more time to dry about 75% of it will grade No. 2. Gathering corn is about 75% completed, but the farmers seem in no hurry to market the crop. About 3% to 5% of last year's crop is still on the farms.—O. Vanier.

Waverly, Neb., Nov. 13.—Corn yields are disappointing in this vicinity, running from 20 to 35 bus. per acre. The acreage is about average. Quality is fair, grading No. 3 mostly. Very little has been delivered at elevators as yet. The crop is light in weight, owing to dry weather at the end of the season. The moisture content is not excessive. About 8% of old corn is still on the farms. Some cattle are going on feed now.—A. H. Aden, Aden Grain Co.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bentley, N. D., Nov. 3.—Corn is poor, only yielding 15 bus. to the acre.—Bentley Equity Exchange.

OHIO.

Unionville Center, O., Nov. 5.—Corn is not producing half a crop this season.—H. Hall.

Millersburg, O., Nov. 19.—Corn crop is very short. New corn is just coming in.—J. D. Miller, Empire Flour Mills.

Coshocton, O., Nov. 18.—This vicinity is producing only about 50% of a corn crop.—T. J. Hanley, Hanley Milling Co.

Fairfield, O., Nov. 18.—Very little corn in this section amounts to anything. It is less than half a crop.—O. B. Armstrong.

Fulton, O., Nov. 18.—Corn is producing not over 50% of a crop. Here and there it is good, but most of it is very poor.—C. T. Lloyd.

West Mansfield, O., Nov. 18.—Corn this season is very poor. The quality is fair, but the quantity lower than it has been for a long time.—P. F. Chamber.

Wellington, O., Nov. 13.—Corn is almost a complete failure in this section. Approximately 95% of the crop has been put in silos and they are only partly filled. There is practically no old corn in the farmers' hands.—Farmers Grain & Milling Co.

Zanesville, O., Nov. 13.—Indications here are for about 60% of a crop and 30% of that will be soft. Very little old corn remains in the farmers' hands, not more than 5%. Farmers in this locality are neither inclined nor able to sell.—Ball Milling Co.

Gambier, O., Nov. 19.—We have the poorest corn crop we have had for 20 years. Its quality is only fair. Farmers will have to buy feed to carry their stock until a new crop can be raised.—C. C. Shrontz, mgr. Gambier Farmers Co-operative Co.

Trotwood, O., Nov. 13.—New corn is yielding about 25 bus. per acre. Quality is about 50% of normal; condition poor. Marketing will not commence until about Dec. 15. About 2% of the old corn remains on the farms.—J. P. Seybold, mgr. Trotwood Farmers Exchange Co.

Weston, O., Nov. 14.—I have been buying corn for the past 7 weeks. The best fields are plastered with immature corn and all elevators in this section will be compelled to sort every load all thru the winter in order to get anything like a grade. We have loaded some 20 cars in the ear and feel there is but 50% of last year's quantity, not to speak of the loss on account of the poor quality.—Jno. V. Dirk.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Selby, S. D., Nov. 13.—Husking has just started. The corn will be of poor quality and only a small percentage will be fit for marketing.—H. A. Campbell, mgr., Selby Equity-Union Exchange.

White Lake, S. D., Nov. 13.—New corn is making from 5 to 20 bus. per acre. None of it will be shipped out. Rather it will be necessary to ship some in. No old corn remains in this vicinity.—W. F. Conway, mgr. Farmers Grain Co.

Mitchell, S. D., Nov. 12.—South Dakota will produce about 50% of the corn it produced in 1923. The quality is about 65% of what it was last year. A large share of the corn is being sorted out before being cribbed. What corn is marketed will doubtless be of fair quality.—C. W. Derr.

Fort Pierre, S. D., Nov. 15.—Corn is the poorest ever, the yields being spotted and producing from 8 to 30 bus. per acre. Most of it will be fed to livestock. Last year we shipped several train loads. No old corn is left for shipment, most of it being saved for seed.—C. H. McMullen, mgr. Stanley County Co-operative Marketing Ass'n.

Wentworth, S. D., Nov. 13.—We have but half a corn crop compared with the past 3 years. Only about 35% of it is merchantable and the crop must be hand picked. Very little will be marketed as the farmers are feeding cattle and hogs. What does go to market will not arrive until late in the season, due to its poor condition. Very little old corn is left and that is being kept for seed.—Oscar Schultz, Schultz Bros. Elevator Co.

Bridgewater, S. D., Nov. 13.—We have only about half a crop of corn and we might handle 1 bu. this year for every 3 we handled last year. What comes in will grade from No. 4 down to sample grade. I have over 200 acres of corn of my own and have been feeding cattle for the last 5 years. Last year I fed about 200 hogs and 70 head of cattle on the 200 acres for 9 months. This year my corn won't last half that long.—Alex W. Mayer, Mayer & Tschetter Grain Co.

Bridgewater, S. D., Nov. 13.—Husking returns are disappointing. Corn is not averaging over 22 bus. per acre and 75% of that will be merchantable, the other 25% being soft and chaffy. Sorting has been general as this soft corn causes quick deterioration if cribbed. Many farmers say they will sell none of the crop as its feeding value is low and they are feeding it as fast as picked. We look for very little movement before January and then it will be light.—Sharnard Elevator Co.

Colton, S. D., Nov. 12.—Very little corn has been picked and those who have started harvesting are much disappointed in the yield. A lot of fields are practically all soft while others are from 40% to 70% sound. The feeding value of the best is about 50% of last year's crop. I do not believe over 25% as much corn will be marketed this season as last. Practically no old corn is left in the country, but most of the farmers have secured enough good seed for the 1925 crop.—T. B. Martin.

Madison, S. D., Nov. 12.—Nothing but new ear corn is being offered for sale here. The farmers are anxious to sell a few loads, but no elevator will buy. It is not fit to handle and would spoil if cribbed. The yield will run from 20 to 35 bu. per acre, wagon-box measure, but will not shell out anywhere near that as many ears are soft and shrunken and light. It will have to be shelled when frozen up and shipped in that condition. All feeders say it takes 3 bus. of this corn to do what 1 bu. of good corn will do. Practically no corn will be shipped from this station as there is not enough for the hogs and cattle here. Old corn is all gone.—B. E. Ketcham, Ketcham Grain & Fuel Co.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—G. H. Hecke, state director of agriculture, has disclosed the fact that 109,141 head of live stock, mostly cattle, with an appraised value of \$4,262,611, were destroyed during the state and federal government campaign to control the foot and mouth disease. Appraisers place the property loss incidental to the campaign at \$63,632, making a grand total of \$4,326,243.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Pennsylvania farmers have lost \$823,000 on 5,406 carloads of wheat received at the Baltimore and Philadelphia terminals during the last 4 years, due to the ravages of moth and the presence of garlic in their grain, reports G. A. Stuart, head of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture. A 4-year study of problems in marketing Pennsylvania wheat gave rise to these figures.

Promote Public Health, Buy Christmas Seals.

This is the seventeenth annual appearance of these little seals. They return to us as old friends, for we know that they have helped to cut down the death rate from tuberculosis more than half. There is still much work for them to do; so let us treat them generously!

They add cheer to your letters and gifts.



Liquidation of Bean Picking Machine Co.

H. E. Chatterton and others have been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court of Michigan of the suit in which Geo. F. Crippen and others got judgment for \$32,759.03 for conspiracy to wreck the Crippen Mfg. Co.

In 1904 Plaintiff Crippen invented a bean picking machine. After litigation with his patent attorney the attorney was allowed by the court a half interest; but the patent remained dormant until 1916 when a man named Judson bought the interest of the attorney and began manufacturing the machines, while Crippen invented a new machine, not infringing, and in 1918 manufactured these machines in a small way at Ypsilanti, Mich.

H. E. Chatterton, the largest stockholder in Chatterton & Son, operating several grain elevators, bought three of Crippen's machines, and in 1918 called on him at Ypsilanti with a view to getting an interest in the patents and manufacturing the machine on a larger scale. It was agreed that a corporation was to be organized, Crippen getting \$20,000 worth of stock for his patents and machinery and some other tangible property worth \$2,500, and the company was to put in \$20,000 cash, to be covered by stock to be issued. Crippen moved his machinery to Mt. Pleasant, Mich., where Mr. Chatterton had persuaded the board of trade to give a site for the factory. The Crippen Mfg. Co. was organized, plaintiff assigned his patents to the company and the manufacture of the machines began.

Chatterton & Son not only put in the \$20,000 agreed upon, but \$50,000 additional as established by canceled checks.

Crippen testified:

"From the starting of production up until the fall of 1919 there was never enough unsold machines on the floor to do any particular harm. There might have been a couple, and there might have been one, and there might possibly have been three, but not enough to create any trouble.* * * I found no fault with the rate they were going out until possibly the 1st of March, 1920. The product was, I thought, selling itself."

The exhibits which have been examined show an intensive advertising campaign for the machines. By action of the board of directors plaintiff was asked to go out himself to sell the machines. He did so, but was not successful. A man was hired, but proved incompetent and made no sales. Another man was hired to look after the affairs of the company at the plant so that plaintiff could devote his time to the sales end of the business, but after his unsuccessful efforts he declined to go out again. Plaintiff claims that the failure to make sales was due to suppression of sales by the Chatterton interest in furtherance of the conspiracy to form and then wreck the company.

In the spring of 1920 the price of beans had fallen from \$8 a bushel to \$3 a bushel, and that many bean dealers were caught in the slump; they were in no position to invest in new machinery. Other picking machines were in the market, and the competition was keen.

Crippen, as pres. of the Crippen Mfg. Co., had just before the organization of the company agreed to an exclusive agency to Chatterton & Son, for the sale of the machines, as long as they sold the entire output.

The agreement with plaintiff to organize the company and put up \$20,000 cash for that amount of stock was signed by the corporation, Chatterton & Son. Plaintiff's counsel urged that the corporation could not hold stock in another corporation, that the contract was therefore ultra vires, unlawful and unenforceable, and it was much pressed upon the trial before the jury that at the very inception the defendant corporation entered into an "unlawful" contract. Doubtless this had much influence with a jury unfamiliar with corporate affairs. By the terms of the agreement Chatterton & Son, corporation, agreed to put in \$20,000 cash. It is not disputed that the corporation did put in this amount.

[Continued on page 682.]

Ohio G. D. Ass'n Holds Big Fall Meeting

Over 85 enthusiastic grain dealers gathered in the lobby of the Chittenden hotel, Columbus, O., on the morning of Tuesday, Nov. 18, for the fall meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, in spite of the fact that snowfall the day before had left the ground covered with white and the roads dangerously slippery with wet snow.

The convention hall was well filled and everyone was in on time when Pres. S. L. Rice called the meeting to order.

Everyone responded to the roll call, giving his name and address.

Pres. Rice, in his opening address, said:

This is the first meeting of Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n over which I have had the pleasure and honor of presiding. Looking over the gathering I am proud to know it is going to be one of the best meetings of the Ass'n, comparable to that of last June, which was probably the best.

Grain men have recently gone thru a great battle and accomplished things for the trade never accomplished before. The outcome promises to be the brightest page in grain history.

During the past season nearly a billion bushels of wheat have been harvested in this country. High grain prices led over a third of it to be marketed. Nevertheless, the market held and absorbed the extraordinary movement without a ripple. The price has gone up instead of down.

At the recent national election the radicals met with an overwhelming defeat and their threats, slander and predictions against the grain men failed to materialize. The steady markets have been a direct repudiation of their accusations. We hope the verdict of the voters will have a wholesome influence on the new officials at Washington.

However, the accomplishments of the past few months will not permit us to lay down our arms. The McNary-Haugen bill may again be resurrected. Thru the press Mr. Haugen explains that the voice of the people will be heard. And, in the face of the past few months, he seems to think they still want farm legislation. So it is absolutely essential that grain dealers keep organized and stick together.

One gets out of an organization just what one puts in. Hence, it behooves each and everyone of us to boost our Ass'n and to increase its membership. The membership committee is putting on a campaign to double our membership within a year. We can do it, if each does his bit.

Recently 7 group meetings have been held in different parts of Ohio, in which all present took an active part. Some doubt is entertained as to what effect the local meetings have on the State fall meeting—whether the attendance at the State meeting would be larger or smaller had the local meetings not been held. I want to tell you about some advice I got the other day from a half-wit in our town.

We were moving. Among my family possessions is a huge, old grandfather's clock, which I disliked trusting to the careless hands of the movers. So I attempted to handle it myself and tugged and puffed with it out to the street. This half-wit, coming along, met me and, seeing the huge clock I was tugging at, said, "Why don't you carry a watch." (Laughter.)

Now we would like to hear from Col. Groce about the first of the local meetings, the one held at Circleville. Col. Groce is a professional at entertainment and was a leading light in making that meeting successful.

Col. Groce, Circleville, said that no local organization of grain dealers existed at Circleville, but the meeting proved to be a good thing socially. Creation of an organization and holding of other meetings was put to a vote, which failed to be unanimous. The meeting was honored by the presence of the pres., 2 ex-presidents, and the sec'y of the State Ass'n.

Pres. Rice called for someone from Marion, O., to tell about the meeting there. In the absence of anyone who had attended it, other than himself, Pres. Rice said:

A temporary chairman was elected by the grain men of Marion at their meeting in the Harding hotel, where Owen & Son, millers, treated them to a royal dinner. Approximately 30 attended. They were enthusiastic and anxious to hold another meeting soon. Grain men in that section were found to be inclined to pay more for grain than they could afford. The meeting will doubtless prove one of the factors in the correction of this fault.

Pres. Rice said that a royal good meeting was held by the grain and hay men at Norwalk, O. A dealer who had attended stood up and admitted, "One of the things I learned at that meeting was to sit down and let the other fellow do the business when there is no profit in it. Then he'll go broke and I'll come back."

Pres. Rice called on H. G. Pollock for a brief resumé of the meeting at Van Wert held on Oct. 29. Mr. Pollock walked to the front, carrying 5 ears of good-looking corn, which he laid on the table, and said he considered it a privilege to tell about the Van Wert meeting, which was reported on page 610 of the Nov. 10 number of the Journal. He said:

One hundred dealers were invited; 80 attended and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Some of them had never attended a grain meeting before. One of the things such meetings do is cement together the men in the trade. Members of Farmers' Co-operative Ass'ns were asked to attend and did. The hatchet was buried. Farmers have joined our hay club and we send them our price card. The meeting was very successful. Local meetings are effective boosters for the State Ass'n.

Pres. Rice said dealers at Greenville reported the corn situation dead and called on D. E. Horn, of E. A. Grubbs Grain Co., for a brief resumé of the Greenville meeting, which was reported in the Nov. 10th number of the Journal. Mr. Horn said the meeting had been very successful, beating the attendance record of the Van Wert meeting by 8 dealers, including representatives from Cincinnati and Columbus.

Pres. Rice said the fellowship spirit had predominated at the Hallowe'en meeting of 35 grain dealers at Wauseon and a splendid time was had. The meeting was reported on page 613 of the Nov. 10 number of the Journal.

Pres. Rice called on E. T. Custenborder, of Sidney, to tell about the Piqua local meeting, which is reported elsewhere in this number. Mr. Custenborder said, "I didn't bring any corn along with me, like Mr. Pollock did. It wasn't necessary. Everybody knows that around Sidney we raise the best corn in the State."

Regarding the Piqua meeting in particular and grain dealers' organizations and meetings in general, Mr. Custenborder went on to say:

Considering the local meetings the membership of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n ought to be quadrupled within six months. It is at the local meetings that we are best able to get to the grain dealers and pave the way for their joining the State organization. It is in these local social successes, mixed with discussion of mutual problems, that they can be made to see the value of organization.

The Miami Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n has invited farmers to attend its annual meetings, of which the last was the 26th, for a number of years. They didn't come at first. But since half the elevators in the territory are owned by farmers, they eventually began to trickle in and found an opportunity to learn more about the elevator business.

Recently we began to invite the bankers to our meetings. They attended and seemed to enjoy them. There hasn't been the sociability between men of the same vocation and vocations dependent upon each other that there should be. But down in the Miami Valley it's beginning to develop.

The economic value of organization cannot be overestimated. Right now the territory between Troy and Lima carries the highest elevator value in the State, due entirely to organization. Not so far out of this territory a good, modern elevator, in a good, modern town, located on the best railroad in the State, was offered for sale at a little more than half its cost of construction. It remained on the market for two or three years, unsold.

Conversely, an elevator in our section, where organization is strong, located in a small town possessed of seven houses and a general store, brot an enormously high price.

Faults of elevator men and how to correct them: First on the list is book accounts. Are your book accounts larger than your business justifies? It isn't the elevator man's business to finance his customers. Leave that to the banker. If the customer can't pay, take his

note and go over to the bank and cash it. Don't be afraid to refuse credit. The banks do. Witness a letter I received from my bank some time ago: "E. T. Custenborder. Your account is overdrawn 68 cents." You can bet I hurried right down there and paid up. The grain dealer must treat his customers in the same way.

I talked to one grain dealer who was paying his bank 6 per cent interest on \$4,000, and he had credits amounting to \$6,370 on his books. I asked him if he got enough interest on that \$6,370 to pay the interest on the \$4,000. He admitted he didn't. That man wasn't conducting his business on sound business principles. Merchandising grain is a business and profits must be taken if it is to be successful. The fellow who carries large credits on his books isn't showing the profit he should and make it just that much harder for the rest of us.

The grain elevator is an economic necessity but it must be conducted on sound business principles. If we stop to think about it, most of us will find most of our troubles are local and of our own making. Co-operative effort will work out the proper solution.

Automatic Scales: Please bear in mind that these scales do not automatically adjust themselves to the specific gravity of different kinds of grain, nor do they automatically keep themselves clean. Most troubles from differences in weight result from the use of automatic scales. I'm not depreciating them. They are all right in their place and they give good service and good weights. But they must be taken care of.

Sam Jones said, "If you want to reform the world, begin with yourself. Then one at least will be out of the way." That's a good principle for grain men, and individual effort will lead to the reformation of the business as a whole.

Pres. Rice said he thought Mr. Custenborder had some good ideas about the solving of the grain man's problem. Then he introduced F. E. Watkins, Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., a former pres. of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n. Mr. Watkins said:

I always enjoy coming to these fall meetings. They furnish a point of contact where I can meet local dealers and hear the latest news on the corn situation. After listening, however, to what has been said about the local meetings, I'm just a little jealous at being unable to attend them. I'm sure they are on the right track.

When I was active in Illinois we had a local organization with a close working relation between the shippers. We used to get together and talk over our troubles and iron out our difficulties.

"In union there is strength." Most of you have heard that old legend about the father who gave a bundle of sticks to his sons and instructed each to try to break it. Each failed. Then the father untied the bundle and rapidly and effectually broke each stick in the lot. In this way he taught them the value of unity and organization.

In just such a way must the grain dealers be organized if we are to protect ourselves from unfavorable legislation. Individual grain dealers must hold together the local organization and the local organizations the State Ass'n, which is further bound into the national body.

The failure of the McNary-Haugen bill should have taught public officials a lesson. Its defeat was a direct repudiation of bureaucracy. But we are not yet free from the invasion of government into private business. In spite of the innate common sense of the American people, as shown in the last national election, such problems will come again and we still need the organizations of grain dealers.

A lot of grain men seem disinterested in their State Ass'n. That reminds me of Sec'y Smiley of the Kansas Ass'n, which is one of the most powerful State organizations in the country. Sec'y Smiley has been connected with grain dealers' ass'n work longer than any other man in the country with the one exception of "Uncle Joe" McCord, of your ass'n.

Mr. Smiley talked for over 2 hours to a Kansas grain dealer once in an attempt to get him to join the State Ass'n. Finally he gave up. As he turned to leave, a thought occurred to him and he said to the dealer:

"Do you carry fire insurance?"

"Yes."

"Why?"

"To protect my property from fire."

"Well," said Mr. Smiley, "I'm offering insurance on your business." The fellow saw the point and signed an application.

The percentage of Ohio dealers belonging to their State organization is not so large as it is in States further west. It can stand a lot of new members. If a campaign for members is started it is the duty of every one of us to get behind it and prepare to help.

"Uncle Joe" McCord, who had attended all the group meetings of Ohio grain dealers, was called upon for his impression. He said in part:

I have enjoyed these group meetings very much. They have offered an opportunity to re-

new acquaintanceship. They have fostered the spirit of good fellowship. All meetings were a grand success and I think, now that the ice is broken, the way is open for more of them.

On our letterheads we are including the names of com'ite members and com'ites.

It would be well for you to turn in any applications for membership, which you may receive, to some member of the membership com'ite as quickly as possible. If any of you have applications now I should be glad to take them.

Two applications were turned in at once. Pres. Rice introduced D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange, who said:

I was quite impressed by the local meetings I have attended. They show a way of creating interest in grain dealers' ass'ns. I was further impressed by the remarks on organization work and getting together and thoroly agree that one gets out of an organization just what one puts into it.

A little story appearing in the American Legion publication told of a young fellow applying for his bonus. One of the questions asked on the application was "Service. How much?" to which he answered, "None." The officials were very much concerned about this answer.

"Here, man," said one of them, "You can't get any bonus if you haven't had any service." "I wasn't an officer," the applicant answered. "I didn't get any."

That is about the way it is in many State organizations. The officers are doing the work and they are getting the benefit. Members consider them good fellows and drop the subject.

But there is plenty for everyone to do. The country dealer can convey the viewpoint of the terminal markets to the farmers and convey the farmers' viewpoint to the terminal market men. In that way all can get together and get along.

Another duty of the country dealer is to visit the terminal markets once in a while for the benefit of the grain raiser, whom he must satisfy as to fair treatment. And the Board of Directors always prefers seeing men who belong to an organization. In that way they are automatically recommended.

Service is the keynote of every successful business enterprise. We help ourselves most when we are fighting for the other fellow.

Pres. Rice announced that corn crop information would hold the floor in the afternoon along with one or two other pertinent subjects, and that it was time for the Fellowship Luncheon in the Rose and Gold Rooms of the hotel.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

Fellowship Luncheon.

A 4-course luncheon opened with grace, said by T. J. Hanley, a miller from Coshocton. During the course of the luncheon the famed colored quartette from the Ohio State Penitentiary sang a number of melodies which received the enthusiastic approval of the delegates. The quartette was encored time and again.

After the cigars had been passed, C. O. Garver, Ohio Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., Columbus, introduced Dr. D. F. Rittenhouse, pastor of the Baptist church, well known as the "Radio Preacher" of Columbus, who recently returned from studying conditions abroad. During his trip abroad he met a large number of notables in England, France, Germany, Belgium, and sat in conferences with delegates to the League of Nations at The Hague.

Dr. Rittenhouse said that his personal observation showed crops abroad to be in much better condition than they were generally reported to be. Harvesting weather in England was quite wet, but conditions on the whole in Germany, France, Holland and Belgium were quite satisfactory.

Continuing, Dr. Rittenhouse described economic conditions abroad, particularly in Germany and France, and discussed the antagonistic feeling between the countries and the small riots that break out among the political factions in Germany. He said all countries want to be friendly with the United States. The League of Nations, as it is now, is useless because it fails to administer and foster a finer spirit of friendliness between the nations.

Pres. Rice thanked Dr. Rittenhouse for the fine address he had presented. All delegates repaired to the convention hall for the afternoon session, which began promptly at 2 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

Sec'y McCord reported that the Ass'n had accepted the invitation of the Toledo Produce Exchange to hold its annual meeting at Toledo during the last week of June, 1925, time and place to be announced later.

"Bill" Meyers, Toledo, member of the Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board, said:

In the words of the immortal Abe Martin, "What has become of the shipper who said, 'Soak the railroads'? And what has become of the railroads who said, 'The public be damned'?" The answer is they are both working together thru the regional advisory boards.

In 1922 and 1923 car shortages occurred. That was previous to the organization of the Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board, since which no such condition has developed.

The Board is composed of shippers and other public interests of a definite section who gather on a common meeting ground to discuss and better transportation, production, markets and freight charges. There are few trade practices which could not be bettered.

The Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board has helped the shippers in its territory to get service and has helped the railroads in car and operating efficiency by giving them a better understanding of the needs of the territory and securing the co-operation of the shippers. Thru it the carriers are given advance information on the seasonal transportation needs of the district. This permits the carriers to prepare for the business.

Thru the Advisory Board the public has a voice in matters of mutual concern. Railroads are not admitted, but conferences are held with railroad com'ites where service questions are discussed. It does not, however, deal with questions concerning rates, tariff regulations, etc. Questions are frequently discussed with individual carriers.

Among the accomplishments of the Board is the adjustment of major disputes and the settlement of transportation problems at home, where they occur. Thru the aid of it the extraordinary October movement of freight was efficiently effected with improved facilities and a large surplus of cars and equipment.

The territory of the Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board runs from the Michigan-Indiana state line to Ohio City, thence along the line of the Erie railroad to the Pennsylvania state line. The balance of Ohio is included in the territory covered by the Cincinnati Board.

Recently a hay man in our territory was bewailing the railroad service. Someone suggested he carry his complaint to the Board. where he said he needed 116 cars and had been trying to get them for over three weeks. In less than a week the cars were delivered.

H. G. Pollock, Middle Point, was called upon to start the discussion of corn. He said:

Opportunities for profit lie in the handling of ear corn. Many contend this is not true. I have tried it and found it is. But you must be careful in preparing it for shipment. Part of this preparation must be begun by the farmer and it is up to the elevator man to see that it is.

To begin with the ears should be husked entirely clean, and all rotten, mouldy and immature ears picked out of the good stock. Emphasis should be placed on the picking out of immature ears. They heat and deteriorate and spoil good corn in a very short time.

Encourage the feeding of soft, immature ears. Keep the good corn separate in a crib by itself until you have enough for a car. But make sure it is cleanly husked and in a presentable condition. Don't let the farmer impose on you by offering a dirty load of corn.

The best system for loading ear corn into a car is by means of the old-fashioned scoop shovel. But now that method is expensive—too expensive in many cases. Which is the reason machinery has been made to do it for you.

In modern handling of ear corn you must be properly equipped for the purpose. If you send it thru the elevator like other grain it will be cracked and shelled. Don't do that. You have a sheller for that purpose.

Use an ear corn drag and blower for loading the corn into the car. But remember there must be no chains on the drag to break and shell the corn. The drag should have thin slats that carry the corn into the car. A blower fan located at the end of the drag will blow out all dirt and the corn will go in the car clean and presentable.

Remember to keep an actual count of every wagon load, of every pound, that goes in the car. Failure to do so is responsible for most of the shortages that are found at destination. If your weight is correct when the car is loaded it is reasonably sure to be correct when it arrives.

Crib the soft corn and dry it. If the farmer doesn't want to keep it, take it yourself. Spend \$500 on a plot of land near the elevator, stock it with hogs, and feed them the soft corn. They'll make a profit for you.

Save the good corn and ship it. There is a big demand and it is up to you elevator men to supply it. If you aren't fixed to handle it, get

fixed. You'll never have anything unless you start. You'll never be ready for anything unless you get ready.

A volley of questions broke upon Mr. Pollock's finish. He had a ready answer for them all.

Ques.: How does the price of ear corn compare with the price of shelled corn?

Ans.: About 15 cents lower.

Ques.: What are the advantages of shipping ear corn?

Ans.: It is an opportunity to fill a growing demand. Lots of ear corn is wanted for feeding purposes.

Ques.: What is the price of ear corn now?

Ans.: From 10 to 12 cents less than that on old, shelled, yellow corn. Ear corn is not a speculation.

Ques.: Do you pick out the nubbins?

Ans.: No. Sound nubbins are good for sale. Which reminds me again that 3 out of every 4 loads of ear corn that goes into an elevator come out worse than they came on the driveway, due to a lack of proper handling equipment.

Ques.: What is the moisture content of ear corn?

Ans.: The same as shelled corn—20 to 30 per cent.

Ques.: What profit can be made by handling it?

Ans.: Due to the demand, from 3 to 5 cents more per bushel.

Ques.: How much power is necessary to operate the drag and blower?

Ans.: About 15 h.p.

A dealer: We used 45 h.p. last year and that wasn't enough.

Mr. Pollock: We operate the drag and blower on 15 h.p. and are able to supply our customers with ear corn. And we handle ear corn on an 8 to 10-cent margin, instead of the 3 to 4-cent margin on shelled corn. There is plenty of room for profit on ear corn.

At this point Fred Mayer, of Toledo, broke in with the latest market prices and the discussion on Mr. Pollock's way of handling ear corn ended.

E. T. Custenborder, Sidney, was called to the floor and said:

Great men often differ in their opinions. One such was just on the floor. Now I'm here. Shipping ear corn is an economic waste. No one wants to pay freight on useless cobs. They wouldn't even think of it.

By the 24th of November most of the husking will be finished and corn will be ready to move. This year it must be handled carefully, due partly to the conditions under which it was raised and partly to carelessness in raising it. We have need of paying more attention to the selection of seed corn that we may raise corn which will keep. The selection of seed may easily make a difference of 3 weeks in the maturing date of the corn.

Back in 1891-92 we used to ship a lot of ear corn. But we haven't since. The trade doesn't want to pay freight on cobs and we have found it thoroly satisfactory to handle, ship and sell shelled corn.

Pres. Rice interpolated a query: "The question now arises as to where are we going to get our corn to handle?"

A number of reports on the Ohio corn crop were given by various members of the Ass'n. The consensus of opinion showed it to vary between 5% and 50% of a crop. Col. Groce said Circleville had 50% of a crop, with 19% to 35% moisture. Corn was not being shelled and a local demand was eating up the supply. Conditions were the same at Asheville. Farmers were being paid 90 cents per bushel.

E. O. Teegardin, Duval: We are not buying. The crop around Duval is worthless.

W. F. Heffner, Circleville: We have taken in 2 carloads, not shelled, paying 90 cents for a 70-lb. bushel. Our section has only 40% of a crop.

A dealer from Derby, O., said: We haven't taken any corn yet. The farmers are being offered 90 cents to a dollar per bushel.

A Leipsic dealer reported: Husking in our section started yesterday. About 65% of a crop. But there won't be much to ship. Prices run from 90 cents a bushel to \$1 per cwt.

A dealer from Deshler said: One farmer in

Miami Valley Grain Dealers Celebrate at Piqua

our vicinity husked 13 acres of corn in 1 day. You can see he didn't have more than 20% of a crop.

Sec'y McCord read the Department of Agriculture's report on corn for the State. It gave 26 bushels per acre as the average yield; 56% merchantable, and 3.6% as the stock of old corn on the farms. Many thought these estimates too high.

H. G. Pollock, Middle Point, thought the number of cars of corn handled by elevators this year would not exceed one-fifth the number handled last year.

T. J. Hanley, Coshocton: We are looking for ear corn but we can't seem to get it. Farmers in our neighborhood are laying down on the job and discussing politics instead of growing good corn. It wouldn't be a bad idea to start educating the farmers.

Fred Mayer, Toledo: Farmers have spent a lot of time this year trying to make two blades of corn grow where now they have none.

F. L. Watkins, Cincinnati, said he had enjoyed the meeting very much and advised co-operation between members of the grain trade and united efforts against proposed harmful legislation.

C. A. Hiegel, Leipsic, said the railroad his elevator was located on had compelled him "to pay \$19 for a lease on 40 feet of track frontage. The elevator is located on my own land. Is it the right of the railroads to compel such payment?"

Opinions varied. E. W. Pontius, Lewisburg, said: The railroad I'm on tried to get me to pay for a lease on my railroad frontage. I wrote the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL about it and was advised to stand my ground. I did. Now the railroad has stopped bothering me and I'm not paying for a lease. The question was left undecided.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Convention Notes.

The register showed 86 were there. McCord & Kelley handed out lead pencils at the registration desk.

C. N. Wagner, Fostoria, represented the Central Inspection & Weighing Bureau.

The B. & O. R. R. sent M. N. Freese, Columbus; W. F. Bollman, Chillicothe, and H. E. Warburton, Dayton.

Toledo was represented by "Kent" Kellholtz, Southworth & Co.; Fred Mayer and Joe Stryker, Zahm & Co., and "Woody," Grain Marketing Co. Insurance and machinery men included C. O. Garver, Ohio Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co.; J. M. Bell, Bauer Bros.; Jas. J. Pollard, Sprout, Waldron & Co.

Other receivers present included T. J. Hanley, Coshocton; R. A. Sheets of R. S. McCague, Ltd., Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. C. Truax, Columbus; F. L. Watkins, Cincinnati; F. E. Watkins, Cleveland; Geo. Wirth, Cincinnati.

Italian Weighing Unsatisfactory.

The unsatisfactory out-turn of Australian wheat shipments, discharged at Italian ports, has caused the Adelaide Corn Exchange to bring the subject to the attention of the Melbourne, Australia, Chamber of Commerce.

Wheat shippers of South Australia are generally of the opinion that the Italian methods of weighing are faulty. The Exchange suggested inserting a clause in the Australian wheat contract to the effect that wheat and quality of wheat should be final at the ports of shipment in the Australian commonwealth. The Chamber of Commerce, following the advice of the Corn Trade Sectional Com'te, is apparently in favor of inserting such a clause in the Italian contract.

This advice is conditioned with "the Com'te is aware, however, that it would not suit certain shippers and altho the general opinion is that it is desirable, it will be understood that in some instances the individual shippers would waive the clause."

THE FOODSTUFFS Division of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States renders important export trade services to the various branches of agriculture that raise crops for export. Over 143,000 inquiries on foreign market-problems were received by this one division from farmers, co-operatives and dealers in farm products during the last fiscal year, compared with less than 29,000 during 1921-22.

The grain dealers of the Miami Valley who have for their motto, "Uniform Prices, Uniform Practices, Equitable Margins," held their twenty-sixth annual meeting in the Favorite Hotel, Piqua, O., Nov. 14.

Pres. E. L. Alton presided at this meeting of bankers, farmers, track buyers, millers, terminal market and elevator men. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. The minutes were supplemented with an interesting display of this year's corn crop. The cars were unusually long and well filled.

Sec'y E. T. Custenborder's report included the advance made by the members of the association in: curtailing the abuse of the credit system as soon as was consistently possible; uniform price; the financial statement for the past fiscal year; and a summary of the nature of claims and disputes that arise between members.

As soon as a claim is filed by any member, Mr. Custenborder gathers all the information to be had on the subject, sends typewritten copies to all the members in the section effected and then calls a meeting to iron out the difficulty. By keeping actively engaged in the interest of those in the organization there is more harmony, better feeling and better business for all.

Pres.-elect Elmer S. Sheets, banker and grain dealer of Botkins, in his talk on "The Social and Economic Value of Local Organizations," stated that "95% of the members paid the prices on the cards issued regularly by the ass'n, which is just one illustration of the benefits the members are deriving. That this is our twenty-sixth annual meeting means we've spent the best and most active years in our business life. With most of us the grain business was in a haphazard condition before and during the first few years our organization existed; everyone was out to make all the money there was and consequently would pay as much as the market, expecting the market to rise—an impossibility. The association has brought about an equitable margin through a struggle that cannot be appreciated by those who have entered the business in recent years. The uniform prices paid by 95% of our members could not have been brought about without the ass'n. Our organization is a grand success! In times gone by it was customary to give a customer a bag of flour, a block of salt, or to let him have \$500 without paying any interest in return for a share of his patronage. These practices have been eliminated through the efforts of the ass'n."

"Today our wheat accounts show an equitable margin since we have been 'buying on grade.' So, men, stand by the ass'n."

C. L. Berryhill, before beginning on his subject of "The Problem of Profitably Handling the 1924 Corn Crop," reported that around Fletcher corn was a short crop of indifferent quality and very soft. . . . That a corn of a variety that will mature of a sound grade is the dire need of the seed planters. . . . When corn is caught by frost it should be used as fodder. . . . That salt will save corn. . . . By buying right one can sell right. In discussing the handling of new corn, Mr. Berryhill said:

HANDLING THE 1924 CORN CROP.

Handling the corn crop presents a somewhat different problem each year. This year we have a short crop consisting of soft corn, chaffy corn and good sound corn. We have soft corn whenever for any reason the crop fails to mature. It may be due to poor quality of seed corn, to late planting, unfavorable growing weather, early frosts or too late varieties.

If a farmer is growing a variety of late maturing corn that is injured frequently by early frosts, it would be better for him to change for an early maturing variety that will ripen good sound corn. Small mature ears of corn are pre-

ferred to the large immature ears. Sound corn has a greater market value.

Our corn was injured by unfavorable growing weather and early frosts and with this condition the farmer is interested in saving as much feed value as he can. It has been shown that when the ears are in the milk stage the stalk and leaves alone contain 40% to 50% of the total nutrients. Under normal conditions there is a continual transfer of food materials from the leaves to the ear until at maturity the ear contains 60% to 70% of the digestible nutrients of the plant. Therefore when unripe corn is frosted the ears are light and the fodder is more nutritious than mature fodder. A common way of saving frosted corn is to cut the stalks and put in shocks. The ears will usually dry faster than when left standing. In harvesting the crop the soft ears should be sorted out as they will spoil good ears of corn with which they come in contact.

The soft and immature corn can be saved and utilized by feeding at once to live stock, by placing in silos, by salting in the cribs, and by artificial drying.

Soft corn while it is sweet can be fed safely to all classes of live stock. However, if it becomes moldy it is not safe to feed to horses or sheep. Hogs and cattle are seldom injured when allowed to eat corn that is partly moldy.

Salt is useful in preventing heat and mold in soft corn, although it will not entirely prevent it. Salted corn will stay moist and not freeze as readily as unsalted corn. The corn should be placed in layers about 18 or 20 inches thick and spread 8 quarts to 10 quarts of salt to a 40-bu. load. The more moisture in the corn the more salt will be required. Care should be taken in using salt, as too much is objectionable in feeding.

Harry Clay remarked that the corn around Quincy was of good quality though a very short crop.

G. E. Stevenson reported that a half dozen cars would not be shipped out of Rosewood and probably some corn would have to be bought and shipped in. The farmers are buying and selling among themselves. The corn this year will require much sorting; some of it is not being husked at all.

Jesse Lewis told of one plot of land near Troy yielding 50 bus. to the acre. The rest is very spotted and some of it was touched by frost.

Walter Mayer told of some good corn around Houston bearing 65 bus. and added that he had taken in some of it for retail purposes.

Mr. Poole claimed a good crop of good quality and good yield for the Waynesfield territory. He's not going to buy much as many farmers are buying at 90c for 72 pounds.

C. J. Hemmert added that Botkins would not have much corn this season.

Though last year was dry for fertilizers, we have found that the farmers using fertilizers increased their yield in quantity and quality both, said J. M. Adlard, of Lockington. Cars are very scarce, but the farmers are buying from each other, so not much will be handled.

At West Milton, Mr. Jones won't handle much corn, for it is good and bad, mostly bad, averaging 20 bus. to the acre, and many farmers are buying from neighbors.

L. E. Vesper claims the corn about Pemberton is better than last year and of better quality, though he isn't going to buy any of it until the middle of December.

Charles Andrews, of Mapleton, reported an average yield of 30 to 35 bus. per acre of good quality corn, though some fields will not yield any at all. The fields that were planted twice won't even produce fodder. We will not buy half as much as last year, for the farmers will feed a great deal of it.

Elmer Sheets stated that about half of the crop will be solid and good; the other half will yield 25 bu. to the acre; stuff of chaffy and very perishable nature. The quantity coming to the clvtr. will be small.

At Covington, Mr. Rudy reported there was more good than bad corn. He has taken in 1,500 bus. and the crop is better than last

year's, testing 22% moisture and averaging from 10 to 50 bus. to the acre.

O. E. Richardson, Buckland Mfg. Co., stated that the feeders would take all the corn around Celina, which is very little.

E. D. Fristoe reports only 40 to 50% of a crop around Piqua, the yield being 30 to 40 bus. to the acre. This year's corn crop will have to be sorted, he warned.

J. H. Helman claims a number one corn around Bloomers, though only 40% of a crop. The farmers are trading it among themselves in his territory, too.

Sec'y Custenborder summed up the situation when he said: Faulty seed corn is responsible for the crop failure, the value of which is greater than the wheat and cotton crop combined, and even more than the output of the steel industries. Corn is the backbone of this country. As a hint of how to get the best out of the seed, Mr. Custenborder warned not to expose seed to zero weather. This last winter he conducted an experiment of placing several sacks of seed in his basement and planting same where its advancement could be easily compared with that of seed that was not sheltered from frost. The result was that he discovered the seed that had been in the basement grew faster and had a better yield than the other. There's no reason why 50 bus. to the acre shouldn't be a minimum yield if proper care is taken, he concluded.

Mr. Lacy of Ana emphasized the need of tiling where there does not happen to be a sand and gravel foundation beneath the soil. In the vicinity of Ana the average yield is 15 to 20 bus. with a few yields 40 to 50.

On the subject of book accounts Mr. Fristoe of Piqua took the lead and advocated hard work on all accounts in December, running them down to a minimum by the first of the year. This is a good habit to get into every year in December, for the farmers are not busy and have the time and the money to come in to pay.

Mr. Custenborder afforded a good laugh to everyone when he displayed a note from his banker stating that he had overdrawn 98c. The application of this bank statement to the practices of the grain trade was taken in a more serious light. We call ourselves business men, but we're not; we're too careless with our open accounts. DON'T LOAN MONEY; it's not part of your service, he warned. You're not supposed to finance your patrons. If they insist on borrowing, raise the interest rate to the same or a little more than the bank charges, and charge it on the open account, or even better, stop the practice entirely. The farmers don't use sacks any more; loaning money is just as wrong as lending bags and is the hardest account of all to collect. If a farmer patron can't borrow at the bank, and most of them can't, why should you risk your capital?

Mr. Fristoe explained that two prices on coal wouldn't bring cash and that accounts for side-lines will always have to be carried, so the best plan is to have a set time to have all bills paid and have that well understood by every patron.

D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y, Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange, suggested that the seriousness of borrowing be impressed upon the farmer by giving him a note to sign. A valuable tip Mr. Schuh gave in the field of collecting accounts was to send the debtor an empty bank envelope with on's name across the corner.

F. E. Watkins, pres. of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange, emphasized the need of working in harmony with the farmer, the railroad, as well as the terminal market men. Business used to be built on personality and financial advances could be afforded in olden days because there were fewer feeders and consequently more shippers; there were no side lines and therefore no books accounts.

O. P. Hall, Greenville, stressed the necessity of watching accounts, collecting, and showing the bankers the open accounts. The grain handler doesn't get paid for his grain until it

is on the road or sometimes until it is sold at the terminal market, but the farmer wants to borrow money before his crop is even marketable; that is unjust and entirely up to the elevator men to be stopped. Mr. Hall expressed himself as of the opinion that this meeting was most constructive.

L. B. Miller, sec'y-treas., Anstead & Burk Co., Springfield, issued a warning against assisting the introduction of Kansas wheat into Ohio. Ohio needs soft wheat, Mr. Miller insisted.

The session closed with the election of officers presented by the nominating committee. Elmer Sheets, Botkins, pres.; Jesse Lewis, Troy, v.-pres.; Clarence Hemmert, Botkins, treas.; and the good ol' standby, E. T. Custenborder, Sidney, sec'y.

The Piqua Banquet.

Sixty-four dealers sat down to the banquet. Geo. E. Stephenson was toastmaster.

V. E. Chambers, John G. Troester and J. M. Bell afforded the banqueters much amusement and entertainment when Mr. Chambers brought in and introduced two artists dressed as hicks. After introducing the two to Messrs. Custenborder, Stephenson, Fristoe, Sheets, Berryhill, Troester and Bell, they sang parodies on well-known song hits, inserting the names of those mentioned and using appropriate lingo throughout. The two certainly put some enthusiasm and pep into the meeting, for the natural tendency is to go to sleep after a well-cooked meal such as was served.

Mr. Stephenson spoke of the time when grain men were thought to have held their meetings in secrecy to plot against the farmer, but that impression has been found to be groundless. This meeting of bankers and farmers, as well as grain men, is conclusive evidence of what has been going on heretofore.

Mr. Custenborder announced that the state officers, S. L. Rice, J. W. McCord, C. O. Garver, and other prominent leaders were unable to be present. The "Economic Merchandising of Grain," a treatise prepared by Mr. Custenborder, was then read. It was published on page 611 of the Journal for Nov. 10th, 1st column.

"This ass'n was organized," Mr. Custenborder added, "to promote the conducting of business in a businesslike way, which includes a reasonable compensation. I received a notice from the bank that my account had been overdrawn 98c. I dare say 98% of the elvtr. men here have plenty of accounts outstanding of \$98 and more and they don't get 7% interest either. As a class we do too much credit business, we finance the farmers in the wrong way, and our actions are a detriment to everyone. The practice of loaning sacks has been discontinued; we don't make enough money to buy sacks and lose them, so we had to arrive at the determination to stop the uneconomical practice; and so it will be with extensive credit. There are only two men living that were among those that organized the Miami Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n. Since its organization there have been four failures out of seventy members; two were line companies and two were farmers' companies. Before the organization of this ass'n there used to be frequent fires, now there are none."

"Loaning money," said Mr. Cummins, a banker, "is improper, burdensome and unjust for the grain dealer. There is no more satisfactory account than a grain dealer's account, if it is properly managed."

Mr. Pieffer, another banker, stated that "methods of conducting the grain business from the bankers' point of view were improving, not being so hap-hazard and speculative. The personnel is higher and there is closer co-operation with the farmer over twenty years ago," and Mr. Pieffer has seen grain men come and go.

Mr. Prue, also a banker, remarked that "it was wrong to infer that the grain dealers are of an inferior class, because real brotherhoods,

friendships, and co-operation is cultivated by them." He insisted, "the grain dealer intends to do the right thing."

Mr. Claus, banker, surmised that the grain dealers feel like the young German who was sent for by his cousin and the American cousin in showing his pomp and worldly knowledge went to the bar and ordered "a horse's neck." "Give me the horse's tail," retorted the newly immigrated promptly, "why kill two horses?"

"It is invigorating to mingle among you grain men," he added, "and to get the atmosphere that prevails in your spirit of friendliness for each other, which is a display of the highest type of integrity. It is natural, however, to consider the banker who is entrusted with the funds of a community as a cold-blooded individual. He has to be because so many of the propositions that are presented to him are not sane. The banker's position is precarious, though always one of service. The story of the debtor that had to have 'just fifty dollars more' is illustrative of how the banker is considered. The banker told the borrower if he could guess which one of his eyes was a glass eye he could have the loan. The fellow guessed correctly and when questioned as to why he chose the right eye said, 'that's the only one that showed any sympathy.'"

Elmer Sheets, both banker and grain dealer of Botkins, said he found the elvtr. account the most satisfactory of all accounts. "It's a good idea to have the bankers in and to let them know that the grain business is conducted on a much saner basis than it was twenty years ago. The grain business of today is much improved, and it can be made profitable—equitably so."

John Heaston, St. Paris, related that "as a school teacher I had no difficulty in keeping my moral code; as a coal dealer it became a trifle harder, but as a grain dealer ! But times have changed and I'm going to stick it out because I like it so well."

Stabilizing prices so that the farmer would know at the end of the year just how much money he would have to spend, was touched on by Mr. Gravitt, a banker.

"We are on an equal basis with other business," claimed J. W. Simmons, of Pemberton (R. F. D. Sidney per J. M. Bell). "The old line companies haven't failed; it's those inexperienced newcomers that probably got in at the wrong time."

At this point another song intervened, followed by many encores.

D. J. Schuh, Executive Sec'y, Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange, spoke on the value of co-operation and organization, saying, "After we get acquainted we can serve with some degree of success." Some of the inside workings of the Cincinnati Exchange were enumerated. "Cincinnati grades are very accurate," he said, "furthermore, the exchange stands any loss caused by the failure of any member. The railroad inspectors continually investigate the operations of the exchange; this offers protection to the shipper. Honest disputes are always listened to and the ethics of the members are constantly under surveillance."

Mr. F. L. Watkins, pres. of the exchange, said that where the elevator man was up against a farmer who insisted upon being paid as much per bushel for his grain as his neighbor, whether his grain graded as well or not, that that farmer be taken through the inspection department of the Cincinnati market and be convinced of the necessity and accuracy of grades. A rate book was also suggested wherein customers would be rated according to five different classifications; ability to pay, disposition to pay, etc. "In some localities every dealer rates all of his customers and a committee then publishes a credit rating book annually. This suggestion might be of benefit to all the elevator men who have the tenant farmer to contend with. It took forty years to combat and successfully defeat the sack loaning evil; it's up to you to determine how long the credit evil will reign."

A. L. Hess of Cincinnati also spoke.

Nebraska Farmer Grain Dealers Hold Three-Day Meeting

Mr. Chambers claimed that most folks have a selfish outlook, but if the interests of the other fellow are considered we'll all get along better.

O. P. Hall, Greenville, added an amusing finish to the tale of woe told by Mr. Custenborder and his receipt of a 98c overdraft notice. This is what Mr. Hall claimed Mr. Custenborder wrote back to the bank: "According to your books I have overdrawn 98c. According to my books your books are correct."

Mr. Berryhill enlarged on the good that can come from local meetings of dealers and bankers.

"Most of us are horse's tail," insisted L. H. Poole, Piqua Mfg. Co. "What we need is pep and a love for our business. We are enthusiastic and should be more so than when we came. We have a business worth while, honest and good, with sufficient chance for profit. If we'll only carry this thought away all will be better and we'll have a better country."

A rising vote of thanks was extended Messrs. Chambers, Bell and Troester for the entertainment.

E. T. Custenborder passed around cigars after the banquet.

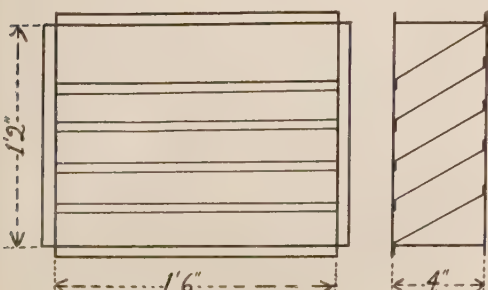
Among those in attendance were: Roy Alton and John C. Heaston, St. Paris; O. P. Hall, and D. E. Horn of E. A. Grubbs Grain Co., Greenville; the officers of course, E. L. Alton, retiring pres.; Elmer Sheets, pres. elect; E. T. Custenborder, sec'y; Jesse Lewis, v. pres. elect; Clarence Hemmert, treas. elect; and presumably the other officers of last year; C. L. Berryhill, Fletcher; G. E. Stephenson, Rosewood; Harry Clay, Quincy; Walter Moyer, Houston; O. H. Poole, Waynesfield; J. M. Adlard, Lockington; Charles Andrews, Mapleton; H. A. Rudy, Covington; O. E. Richardson, Celina; J. H. Helman, Bloomer; R. E. Lacy, Ana; D. J. Schuh, F. L. Watkins, A. L. Hess, Cincinnati; L. B. Miller, Springfield; V. E. Chambers, J. G. Troester, J. M. Bell, Carl Wilkins, Harry Custenborder, C. H. Ginn and Carl Custenborder, Sidney; J. W. Simmons and L. E. Vesper, Pemberton; E. D. Fristoe, W. E. Nicodemus, L. W. Poole, W. M. Boyer, Charles Fogt, Piqua; G. C. McDonald, Conover; Chas. F. Rehmer of Troy, and A. B. Jones of West Milton.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Two Kansas City grain firms recently exported 3 cargoes of hard wheat to Constantinople, Turkey. It was indicated this was for the Turkish government. Further sales are in prospect. Turkey usually gets its wheat from Russia, but the bolsheviks are so busy raising hell, they have discouraged the wheat farmer.

Ventilator for Grain Bins.

A simple wall ventilator that can be made of the materials ordinarily available is shown in the engraving herewith. It is a standard type of wall and bin ventilator used by the Jones & Hettelsater Construction Co., and readily can be set in walls of concrete or other material.

The ventilator is made of No. 18 gage black iron, painted one coat of graphite paint. It is one foot two inches high and one foot six inches wide, and the edges are turned back over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The depth is four inches, and diagonally within are five metal louvres spaced $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart with their edges also turned back $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to prevent the entrance of driving rain or snow.



Ventilator for Grain Bins.

A full program drew over 600 delegates to the 22nd annual convention of Nebraska Farmers Co-operative Grain & Livestock State Ass'n (Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n) and the Farmers Managers Ass'n of Nebraska, held at the Hotel Rome, Omaha, Neb., Nov. 18, 19 and 20. Tuesday, Nov. 18, was managers' day. The program opened at 9:30 a. m. with music and an invocation by the Rev. C. C. Wilson.

Mayor James C. Dahlman gave the address of welcome for the city of Omaha, followed immediately by Frank Taylor in a welcoming address on behalf of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

E. P. Hubbard responded for the State Ass'n and Walter Hogue for the Managers Ass'n.

Pres. Crandell opened the managers' meeting and was followed by a reading of the minutes, the auditor's report, various other reports, arrangements for com'tes and arrangement for election of officers.

H. F. Collett, Aurora, and E. M. Olds, Dorchester, took the affirmative in a debate, "Resolved that the Patronage Dividend is Better than a High Price at the Scale from the Manager's Standpoint," stacking their wits against A. E. Hoare, Monroe, and C. A. Moore, Fairmont, on the negative side.

Subjects were suggested and noted for afternoon discussions, and the session adjourned until 2 p. m.

Douglas Malloch of Chicago made the address of the afternoon with "Some Sinners I Have Met."

H. D. Treadway, David City, led in the discussion of "Which Is the Better Policy—To Meet Competition Directly, or to Counteract It Indirectly?"

Several pertinent questions were discussed before adjournment of managers' day.

Wednesday's Session.

Pres. J. S. Canaday opened the meeting of the Elevator Ass'n on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 9:30 a. m. with an address. He was followed by a reading of the minutes, the auditor's report, the field report of the sec'y, the arrangement for com'tes, arrangement for election.

Chas. E. Eckerle, of Minneapolis, discussed "Modernizing the Farmers' Elevator Business," stressing the need for more courage and courtesy in business. Further discussion of this was made in "What Our Board of Directors Does to Help," and "Why Not Have an Elevator Booster Day?"

"The Protein Content of Wheat" held the floor in the afternoon. Emil Asmus, Dorchester, and W. H. McDowell, Doniphan, discussed it from the farmer's standpoint; Walter Hogue, Holdrege, studied it from the manager's standpoint; L. L. Quinby, Omaha, told the delegates about it from the commission man's standpoint; J. N. Campbell, Omaha, discussed it from the miller's standpoint; Harry R. Clark, Omaha, told about the service of the Grain Exchange. A general discussion of the subject followed.

Charles Dillon, Chicago, assistant to the chairman of the Western Railway Presidents' Com'te on Public Relations, made the address of the afternoon in "The Farmer and Government Ownership." He declared freight rates cannot be lowered so long as operating expenses, taxes and wages continue to rise, saying in part:

Railroads will pay approximately \$350,000,000 in state taxes this year. States are not permitted to tax federal property and should the roads be turned over to the government that huge sum would necessarily be raised from other sources. The other sources refers to the tax payers. A community interest exists between the farmers and the railroads.

The Howell-Barkley bill would have us abolish the railroad Labor Board and substitute for it several ponderous and ineffectual commissions which would prove much more costly and less able to attain results. I do not believe that there will ever be another railroad strike as long as the Esch-Cummins law is in effect. Under the Howell-Barkley bill there never can be a reduction in wages, unless the employees agree to come in and arbitrate. The public will have nothing to say about it.

The plain fact is this: You cannot get railroad rates down unless the wages remain where they are, or are lowered. Further increases will mean higher rates.

When Mr. Dillon arose to speak, about half the audience, their ears still ringing with pre-election government ownership propaganda, left the convention hall. Before he had completed his discussion a large proportion had returned and for an hour after completing his address, Mr. Dillon was kept busy answering queries of the farmer-dealers, who found considerable of interest in what he had to say.

J. S. Canaday of Minden was re-elected pres. of the Ass'n for the 12th consecutive time. J. R. Morrison of Chappell was chosen vice-pres., and J. W. Shorthill, Omaha, sec'y-treas. E. P. Hubbard, Juniata, and E. J. Dahnke Stratton, were elected new members of the Board of Directors. Canaday, Shorthill and Morrison were re-elected to the Board.

Montague Tancock, publicity manager of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, extended a warm welcome to the Ass'n to hold its 1925 convention in Omaha again. The invitation was accepted.

Banquet.

Dinner was served by the Omaha Grain Exchange in its big trading-room at 6:30 p. m. Wednesday and an excellent program was arranged for the entertainment of the Exchange's guests. Herb Feirman's orchestra played and Gus Swanson led in the singing. When dinner was finished, C. D. Sturtevant, pres. of the Exchange, made a speech of welcome and introduced J. W. Shorthill, sec'y of the Ass'n. Mr. Shorthill proved an excellent humorous story teller. Millard R. Myers, Chicago, followed with a talk on grain exchanges, saying in part:

The presence here of 600 grain growers of Nebraska and managers of their local co-operative grain companies, seated together at dinner on the trading floor at the Omaha Grain Exchange, is a natural expression of friendship and mutual interdependence between the men engaged in the work of growing and of placing the grain of the great west into the bread baskets of the east and the dinner pails of the world.

Co-operation between the growers and the middlemen represented by the members of the Omaha Grain Exchange, as it is today, is the national evolution from the experiences of 100 years of grain marketing. The present system of grain distribution is the best that could be developed by the century of experience, and can be improved on in the future only by development of the spirit of co-operation between the growers and the distributors.

An hour of vaudeville proved an entertaining feature. It included dances, songs, clogging, music, and an imitator of hens, roosters, ducks, geese, horses, agricultural implements and other things.

Thursday's Session.

"Terminal Marketing Policy and Developments Up to Date," was the subject of John F. Gustafson, pres., Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n and pres., Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Minnesota, which opened the Nov. 20th session at 9:30 a. m. Mr. Gustafson declared that more co-operation was needed between the farmers and the elevator men and added that "if you work like a big family you will have a great time in Nebraska."

A debate on "Resolved that a Patronage Dividend is Better than a High Price at the Scale from the Standpoint of the Farmer," in

which H. C. Filley, Lincoln, Prof. in the University of Nebraska, and Geo. A. Williams, Fairmont, Nebraska, Lieutenant Governor-elect, took the affirmative and J. R. Morrison, Chappell, and U. C. Ocker, Glenvil, took the negative, was won by the latter.

Pres. Canaday appointed as members of the Ass'n's Legislative Com'te, Geo. A. Williams, Fairmont; J. W. Shorthill, Omaha; Henry Brock, David City; and C. J. Manse, Hastings.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Ass'n:

Resolved that it is the sense of this convention that the farmers of Nebraska actually need the St. Lawrence deep waterway and that any unnecessary delay in its completion will mean unnecessary monetary loss to them and we urge the most rapid progress with its development possible.

Resolved that we favor the development of irrigation projects in Nebraska and especially do we urge the development of the work asked for by the Supplemental Water Ass'n in central-western Nebraska.

Broadcasting Wave Length.

WHEREAS: Radio broadcasting is essential to the business of marketing agricultural products, and

WHEREAS: The Central West was the first territory to introduce the "radio receiver" as a means of securing market reports, and

WHEREAS: The Omaha Grain Exchange was the first central market to furnish free to the public the market reports that have become a necessity, and

WHEREAS: Recent government instructions have injured the efficiency of Radio Station WAAW by assigning to it a transmission wave-length that is unsuited to the receiving capacities of a very large number of radio receiving instruments, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Nebraska Farmers Co-operative Grain and Livestock State Ass'n,

The Department of Commerce is respectfully requested to secure the assignment to WAAW of a wave-length for market transmission purposes that will enable the station to serve its constituency as efficiently as it originally did while using the 360 meter wave.

It is respectfully submitted that we have no desire to ask unreasonable favors, but since a majority of our membership and many others have installed thousands of "receivers" in this territory that were adapted to the 360 meter wave-length and are unfitted for and useless for market receiving purposes with the shorter wave that is now assigned to WAAW, we believe that a wave-length approximating the original standard should be assigned to WAAW for market report purposes. We are not seeking the assignment of any particular wave-length, nor to influence the Department's regulation of concert broadcasting. We are willing to co-operate with the Department to the fullest extent that is possible without the sacrifice of our market reports, but we do not believe the people of the central west should be compelled to replace thousands of "receivers" at tremendous expense, when it can be avoided by the assignment of a reasonable wave-length to WAAW to use between 8 a. m. and 2 p. m. with a ten-minute period at 8 p. m. (The evening period is less imperative for service to the public than is the day-time period.) Our people are willing to receive their "entertainment" from such other broadcasters as power and distance will permit, but we feel that the Department of Commerce should respect our wishes concerning the delivery of wireless market reports in this territory. The territory that is most injured by the present regulations is the wide expanse to the west of Omaha where WAAW is the principal or only source of wireless market reports.

Whereas the farmer has never had placed before him in his consideration of the extension of his grain marketing system reliable information that would give to him an indication of the accomplishments he might expect to make in entering the terminal markets, the terminal elevator business or the export business; and

Whereas the United States Dept. of Agri. is now engaged in an attempt to secure that information for the use of the farmer; therefore be it

Resolved that we lend our approval to their work on this matter and request its completion at the earliest possible date consistent with thoroughness and reliability of the information secured.

Whereas, the greatest need of the farmers' co-operative marketing movement in all lines at the present time is appreciation and loyalty on the part of the farmers themselves, therefore be it

Resolved that we deplore all activities of Congress or other department of the government, or of state governments or otherwise, which while they may be and are intended for the aid of the farmer, but which because of economic laws or conditions can not result in his benefit do have the effect of dissatisfying the farmer and making him have less interest

in the farmers' cause in general; and be it further

Resolved that we do recommend to all officers and to all managers the wisdom and the necessity for giving careful attention to some effort to create with the farmer a greater interest in his own affairs and especially in his own elevator company.

Repeal Co-operative Laws.

Whereas it has now become evident that co-operative laws containing provisions for the exemption of co-operative companies from reasonable requirements can be used effectively to injure the co-operative movement as well as to further it; and

Whereas, this possibility is demonstrated in the promotion of the Grain Marketing Co., which is being promoted without the supervision by any government authority of its methods of promotion or the amount of its expenditures in promotion; be it therefore

Resolved, that we favor the repeal of such provisions in co-operative legislation which will exempt any co-operative organization from the necessity of meeting any requirements that are considered, or demonstrated as essential to sound practice in any business.

The Grain Marketing Company.

Whereas, the Grain Marketing Co., formed in Chicago by the Armour Grain Co., the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., and Rosenbaum Bros., and generally known as the "Merger" is to be developed from the top down and not from the bottom up and so violates a basic law of the world of nature and of the world of business; and

Whereas, every attempt to violate this well established and repeatedly proven basic law has resulted in disaster to the co-operative movement wherever tried; and

Whereas, the idea of the Grain Marketing Co. did not originate with those connected with the co-operative grain marketing movement, but with those who were among the originators of the vigorous opposition to every attempt of producers to market co-operatively; and

Whereas the actual control of all of the business activities of the Grain Marketing Co. during its promotion is to be exercised entirely by the originators of the idea, whose more than 20 years of continuous enmity to the co-operative marketing idea has made it impossible for them to have the proper co-operative view-point so highly essential, and which enmity they have aggressively prosecuted until the Grain Marketing Co. was proposed by them; and

Whereas the plan of promotion of the Grain Marketing Co. and conditions now surrounding it are such that the farmers of the country can not reasonably expect to gain control of it; and

Whereas, the difficulty and hazard of organizing and conducting farmers' co-operative companies is great when the control of these organizations lies with the farmers themselves, but such difficulty and hazard would be tremendously increased by placing that control with others, especially during the period of promotion; and

Whereas, the only proper foundation for a successful farmers' grain marketing system must be found in the producing areas of this country and not in the city of Chicago; therefore

Be it Resolved, that it is not reasonable for the producers of grain to expect permanent benefit from the promotion of the Grain Marketing Co., either for themselves individually, or for their existing co-operative companies, but that it is reasonable to expect disaster and injury to the co-operative grain marketing movement in the promotion of this company, and we therefore recommend to all farmers and to all farmers' grain companies that it is unwise and dangerous to become connected in any way with the Grain Marketing Company; and be it further

Resolved, that it is the sense of this convention that these are critical times for the co-operative movement, that greatest caution is necessary and that those who have been and who now are connected with farmers' organizations, and who are in any way connected with or support the Grain Marketing Co., have been misled, deceived or otherwise improperly influenced and that farmers should not look to them for advice or leadership in connection with the Grain Marketing Co.

Whereas, death has removed our beloved friend and co-worker, O. G. Smith, a former president of this ass'n for many years and its faithful defender during the dangerous days of its early existence, therefore be it

Resolved that we hereby express our deep regret for his loss to us and to the state, and our heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved relatives and near friends, and that this resolution be made a part of the records of this association and that the family of the deceased be notified accordingly.

Adjourned sine die.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard M. Gore, governor-elect of West Virginia, has been appointed Sec'y of Agriculture to succeed the late Henry C. Wallace. He will hold office until March 4, when he will be inaugurated as governor.

Liquidation of Bean Picking Machine Co.

[Continued from page 676.]

The court said: Whether the contract was ultra vires or not, it was carried out. It was an executed contract. Had plaintiff been a stockholder of Chatterton & Son, or had Chatterton & Son refused to carry out its terms because ultra vires, plaintiff might have cause for complaint. But it is difficult to perceive how, after he had had the benefits of the agreement, and it had been fully performed, he could in any way claim to have been harmed by its ultra vires feature. The receiving of this testimony and the use to which it was put constituted reversible error.

Closely connected with this claim is the further claim that, when the Crippen Mfg. Co. was organized and one-half the stock issued to plaintiff, the other half was split up between directors of Chatterton & Son, and the election of a board of directors for the Crippen Company, made up of a majority of Chatterton & Son's directors, resulting in the Chatterton interest controlling the board of the Crippen company. It is admitted by both parties that the attorney who drew the papers, a reputable practitioner, advised them that Chatterton & Son could not hold stock in the Crippen Mfg. Co., another corporation; plaintiff, however, claims he was not so advised until a later date. Plaintiff, holder of one-half of the stock, however, voted his stock for the election of these men each year, and as president of the company signed their stock certificates, and the record is convincing that they acted in harmony until the financial slump.

Plaintiff insists that he was not given access to the books and that he was finally locked out of the plant. Defendants testify that he was not denied access to the books; plaintiff testifies that he was, although on cross-examination he admits that his attorneys were permitted to examine them. When the time came that the machines on hand could not be sold, it was decided to quit manufacturing and close the plant. Defendants claim that some things had been taken from the plant and there were a number of keys out which fitted the lock, and for this reason a new lock was put on, and that three keys were provided, one of which was intended for plaintiff and which he could have had for the asking. We do not attach much significance to this incident.

We have noted that the receivership proceedings had not terminated when this case was tried, but so far as they do appear in the record they disclose that the company was in financial straits, and that the only thing for the Chatterton interest to do was to liquidate it and pocket the loss.

We have read and re-read this voluminous record with care and are convinced almost to a moral certainty that defendants did not conspire to organize and then wreck the company in order to defraud the plaintiff of his patents. The company entered a period of financial depression top-heavy with debt; it was unable to sell its product; it was unable to redeem its obligations; its competition was aggressive; it met the same fate that thousands of honestly managed companies have met in the past.—200 N. W. Rep. 163.

Declines to Order Transfer Track.

The Nebraska railway commission has refused to give the Farmers Union Elevator Co., at Lawrence, Nebr., the transfer track it has petitioned for. The company's elevator is located on the C., B. & Q. and, were a connection with the M. P. to be established there, as the company desires, the elevator would be able advantageously to move corn into southern Kansas and Oklahoma.

The commission contends it would be more practicable to secure an adjustment of the difference between the C., B. & Q. and the elevator company, which would cover more than the local territory. This could be secured by publishing joint rates to Oklahoma and southern Kansas consuming territory, thru Superior, in order to prevent the application of the combination of locals on considerable actual and potential traffic. Negotiations to effect this method have made no progress so far, and the commission will present the situation to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Burlington contends that building such a transfer track would benefit only the elevator company and claims the Nebraska railway commission has no jurisdiction. Under the present rates the elevator is at a disadvantage. It is in competition with an elevator on the Missouri Pacific which is able to bid as much as 5 cent a bu. higher, due to its advantageous location.

Industrial Traffic League Discusses Grain Dealers Problems

The annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League, held at New York Nov. 19 and 20, was attended by about 400 traffic men.

J. H. Beek, sec'y, said Chairman Hall of the Interstate Commerce Commission had brot the attention of the League to the cut from \$7,364,000 to \$4,913,000 made by the director of the budget in its appropriation, and the League unanimously adopted a motion that a com'ite be appointed to go to Washington to oppose reductions by Congress in the estimates.

H. D. Rhodehouse, chairman of the com'ite on diversion and reconsignment, reported in part as follows:

Proposed Change in Rule 16.

Note 1 to Rule 16 reads as follows:

"Note 1—If B/L is not surrendered to local freight agent, or other authorized representative, at destination direct by consignee or owner, but is surrendered to agent at billing point, or other office, the charges authorized by paragraph (b) will be applicable regardless of the time B/L is surrendered."

During the time Note 1 was under consideration and after it became effective on May 15, your committee was in communication with Carriers' National Diversion and Reconsignment Com'ite and pointed out that this note provided for a charge of \$6.30, while a charge of \$2.70 was made for a similar service under Rule 11.

In view of our complaint, carriers' committee proposed that Note 1 to Rule 16 changed to read as follows:

"Note 1—If B/L or indemnity bond or other satisfactory assurance in lieu of the original B/L is not surrendered to local freight agent or other authorized representative at destination direct by consignee or owner but is surrendered to agent at billing point or other representative at other than destination, the following charges will be assessed:

"(a) If B/L or indemnity bond or other satisfactory assurance in lieu of the original B/L is surrendered in time to permit instructions to be transmitted so as to reach yard employees at destination between time of arrival of car at destination and the expiration of 24 hours after the first 7:00 a. m., after the day on which notice of arrival is sent or given to the consignee or party entitled to receive same, \$. . . per car.

"(b) If B/L or indemnity bond or other satisfactory assurance in lieu of the original B/L is not received in time to permit instructions to be transmitted so as to reach yard employees at destination prior to the expiration of 24 hours after the first 7:00 a. m. after the day on which notice of arrival is sent or given to the consignee or party entitled to receive same, \$. . . per car."

Memo: The charges that would be assessed under the above paragraphs in Eastern Group, for illustration, would be

(a) \$2.70 per car

(b) \$6.30 per car.

This proposed change would be a concession and meet the objections mentioned above.

However, it later developed that there were many shippers complaining about various provisions of Rule 16 and a meeting was arranged at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 1, 1924, between Carriers' National Diversion and Reconsignment Com'ite, your com'ite and representatives of various other shipper organizations.

We expressed the view that in a great many instances it was impossible to comply with the provisions of Rule 16 and escape the charge of \$6.30 and recommended to carriers' committee that Rule 16 be changed as follows:

"1. Free time to be extended from 24 hours to 48 hours after first 7 a. m. after the day on which notice of arrival is sent, or given, to consignee or party entitled to receive same.

"2. Note 1 of the rule should provide that B/L may be surrendered to any office of the carrier where division orders are commonly executed, without the imposition of service charge (\$6.30), provided it is surrendered within the period of free time.

"3. The rule should also specify where there is no hold yard that no charge may be enforced if or when car is placed on private siding for carriers' convenience.

"4. It was the view of shippers regarding Note 4 of the rule that the language of original order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket 10173, in respect of bonds, should be observed. Blanket bonds or other satisfactory assurance should be accepted and Note 4 should be changed to so provide."

Carriers' Com'ite stated that if Note 4 is changed, they wish to retain the present provisions regarding certification by consignee or claimant that original B/L is not available and that it will be surrendered immediately upon advice that it is available. Your com'ite agreed that those provisions be retained if Note 4 was changed in line with our request.

Carriers' Com'ite also suggested that if Rule 16 was changed in line with your com'ite's request as shown above, that it would open the way for an attack on present Rule 11. Your com'ite advised carriers' representatives that it would recommend that the league approved these proposed changes in Rule 16 with the understanding that the league will not use such changes in Rule 16 as grounds for an attack on present Rule 11.

President Rippin announced that the executive com'ite had approved all of the report with the exception of the last paragraph. He said the thought of the committee was that it would not be wise to bind the league as to any other rule.

J. S. Brown of Chicago proposed a modification of the last paragraph by making the last sentence of the paragraph read as follows:

Your com'ite advised carriers' representatives that it would recommend that the league approve these proposed changes in Rule 16 with the understanding that the league has no intention using such changes in Rule 16 as grounds for a reduction in the time limits in Rule 11 beyond that now before the carriers' com'ite.

There was considerable discussion for and against the executive com'ite action and the Brown amendment. Finally a rising vote was taken and the result was 60 to 57 against the Brown amendment. President Rippin declared the amendment carried.

W. H. Chandler of Boston then offered as a further amendment to the part of the report dealing with Rule 16 that where a blanket indemnity agreement is in force the certification that the B/L is not available be not required. This amendment was also adopted and as amended the report was adopted.

W. R. Scott, Kansas City, chairman of the B/L com'ite, in his report referred to the case of Browne vs. Union Pacific, and the misdating of Bs/L, involving 4 cars of grain shipped on order Bs/L, and said:

Errors in Dating Bs/L.

The matter involved is one of great importance to a large class of shippers who buy and sell immense quantities of goods upon the faith of Bs/L. The Pomerene B/L law was a great step forward in the protection of such shippers. It is fully as important to protect these shippers against errors and frauds in the date of the B/L as in any other part, and an opportunity is here afforded to assist in securing this protection.

Whether or not, from a legal point of view, the plaintiff's argument that the word "description" includes the date of a B/L is well founded, your committee does not undertake to say, but the fact that the dissenting justices of the Kansas court believe it meritorious suggests that the argument should be supported.

The com'ite recommend, therefore, that this matter be referred to the attorneys of the league, and, if in their opinion the plaintiff's argument is sound, that they be requested to ask leave to file a brief in support of the argument on behalf of the league.

The com'ite further recommends that if the attorneys conclude that it be advisable to file such a brief, or if in any event the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be adverse, then that the matter be referred to the legislative com'ite with direction to urge a suitable amendment to the B/L act.

Commission Merchants' Liability for Undercharges.

At the last annual meeting of the League the matter of the liability of commission merchants for freight undercharges was discussed and referred to both the Legislative Com'ite and the Bill of Lading Com'ite. This is a subject which has been before the League at various times in the past, but no way was found to bring about the desired relief. The trouble grows out of the relations of commission merchants with their principals. It is a widespread practice, particularly in the case of agricultural commodities, to consign goods to a commission man, who sells them to the best advantage and, after paying the charges and deducting his commission, remits the net proceeds to the shipper. It has, however, been a source of considerable complaint that where settlement was made by the commission merchants with the carrier upon what both thought to be the lawful basis, undercharges were subsequently

discovered for which the carrier proceeded against the commission merchant because the shipper had gone out of business, had become insolvent, had died, or for any other reason could not, or would not, pay the undercharge. The commission merchant, earning only his commission for the service of selling the goods, has no funds from which to pay the undercharge, and naturally feels that it is a hardship to be compelled to meet the carriers' demand. * * *

Several bills at different times have been presented in Congress designed to give relief in these cases. The National League of Commission Merchants has prepared a bill which it proposes to have introduced in the next session of Congress. The bill proposes an amendment of Section 3 of the interstate commerce act by adding the indicated language to paragraph 2, so that the paragraph shall read as follows:

"From and after July 1, 1920, no carrier by railroad subject to the provisions of this Act shall deliver or relinquish possession at destination of any freight transported by it until all tariff rates and charges thereon have been paid, except under such rules and regulations as the Commission may from time to time prescribe to assure prompt payment of all such rates and charges and to prevent unjust discrimination. Provided, that in case a mistake has been made by a carrier and a charge less than the published rate has been collected for a particular shipment, such mistake may be corrected and the proper additional amount collected by the carrier from the consignor or from the consignee if such consignee was the owner of the goods at the time of shipment or delivery. And provided further, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit any carrier from extending credit in connection with rates and charges on freight transported, for the United States, for any department, bureau, or agency thereof, or for any state or territory or political subdivision thereof, or for the District of Columbia."

This proposed bill was referred to the League's counsel, and Mr. Walter has given the following opinion:

"I doubt that the amendment will accomplish all that is desired by the commission men.

"You will note that paragraph 2, to which the amendment relates, forbids a carrier to relinquish possession at destination of any freight on which the charges have not been paid, except under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commission 'to assure prompt payment' of charges and to prevent unjust discrimination. To that is added a proviso providing for the correction of mistake by carrier in charging less than the published rate, and further providing that the undercharge may be collected by the carrier from the consignor or from the consignee, if the consignee was the owner of the goods at the time of the shipment or delivery.

"What the commission merchants desire is to be relieved from any demand for payment where they are not the owner and after the money for which the goods were sold has left their possession. All that the amendment does is to authorize correction of the mistake in collecting less than the published rate and to collect the additional amount. It may well be argued that when the law authorizes collection from the consignee, if the owner of the goods, it thereby excludes collection from the commission men desire a prohibition against collection from the consignee, who is not the owner, rather than the authorization to collect from the consignee when he is the owner? In any event, the proposed amendment is of that paragraph which authorizes the Commission to provide rules for the collection of freight charges. Would it not be better to make a new paragraph following paragraph 2 of the present Section 3, simply providing that the consignee shall be liable for undercharges, except where he is the owner of the goods upon which the charges accrue? Such a provision would be specific, would give the relief desired, and would not be indefinite, as in the proposed amendment. In the proposed amendment, a mistake must have been made by the carrier and a charge less than the published rate must have been collected. No matter whether a mistake was made by the carrier or not, undercharges should be collected from the responsible party. If Congress wants to exempt the commission merchant, who is not the owner of the goods upon which the undercharges are due, it should say so, in so many words."

The com'ite agree with Mr. Walter in this matter, and are of the opinion that any legislation upon the subject should be aimed explicitly to the situation of commission merchants. The com'ite believe that the matter should be left in the hands of the Legislative Com'ite, with directions to work for an amendment to the interstate commerce act to provide directly that in cases where the consignee receives the goods as the agent or factor of the consignor, and notice to this relation is brought home to the carrier before the delivery of the goods to the consignee, the consignee should not be liable for the freight charges.

It may be possible, however, that the same result could be obtained by amending Section 7 of the B/L provisions. Before any effort of this kind is made the matter should be submit-

ted to the League's counsel for an opinion, and the com'te therefore recommends that the matter be referred to the League's counsel with the direction that, if in his opinion it seems advisable to proceed in this way, a complaint be brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission to secure the proper amendment of the B/L provisions. The com'te will request counsel to furnish an opinion by the time of the meeting in order that the matter may be definitely disposed of at that time.

Liability of Consignees on Prepaid Shipment.

At the last annual meeting there was also raised the question of relieving consignees from liability for freight undercharges on shipments received on prepaid B/L. It appears that there are instances where the buyer receives goods bought on basis "delivered at destination" and covered by B/L and which show that the shipment has been prepaid without showing the amount of prepay, and the suggestion was made that some means should be found for relieving consignees in such cases of liability for subsequently discovered undercharges.

It will be seen that this subject is similar to the one just discussed with reference to commission merchants, but it is the opinion of the com'te that it stands on a substantially different footing. The commission merchant is a factor or agent of the shipper with a definite status in law. In the other case, however, the consignee is the owner of the goods and deals with both the consignor and the carrier as a principal. At common law the commission merchant was not liable for freight charges where his agency was disclosed prior to receiving the goods, but a consignee who was the owner was not relieved from such liability. Moreover, any change in the law intended to relieve consignees who are owners of their liability for freight charges on prepaid Bs/L, would make it necessary for the carrier to inquire into the details of transaction for the purpose of ascertaining the party liable for the charges, and this would not seem practicable.

The com'te is of the opinion, therefore, that there is no feasible way in which relief can be accorded in such cases.

T. Noel Butler, chairman of the car demurrage and storage com'te, reported:

Demurrage Com'te Report.

Some shippers complained that carriers were charging for two days' demurrage where a car was appropriated prior to 7 a. m., and released subsequent to 7 a. m. No free time is allowed under these rules, altho it was the understanding that a 24-hour period would be allowed as a demurrage day. The A. R. A. demurrage com'te agreed in principle with the contention of your com'te and sought authority to issue to its members an interpretation reading as follows:

Rule 6—Cars for Loading.

Sec. B.—When empty cars placed on orders are not used in transportation service, demurrage will be charged from actual or constructive placement until released, with no free time allowance.

Sec. D.—If an empty car is appropriated without being ordered, it shall be considered as having been ordered and actually placed at the time so appropriated. If not loaded outbound such car is subject to Sec. B of the rule.

For the purpose of demurrage Rule 6, Sec. B, a demurrage day consists of a 24-hour period computed from the actual hour of placement of the car (or from the actual hour of appropriation, if appropriated by shipper without being ordered) and demurrage should be charged for each 24-hour period of detention or fraction thereof, as thus computed.

"To insure uniformity, it is recommended that all members of the association be governed accordingly."

"On behalf of the General Com'te, Division II—Transportation."

Your com'te again disapproved of the issuance of an interpretation and offered a counter suggestion that Rule 6-B be amended by the addition of a note thereto, said note to read as follows:

"Note.—In the application of this section a demurrage day consists of a 24-hour period computed from the hour of actual or constructive placement of the car. (See Section D.)"

This suggestion was accepted by the A. R. A. Com'te, and if approved by the League the note will be added to the above rule and the tariff amended accordingly.

Paul M. Ripley of New York was elected pres. Among the regional vice pres. elected was J. S. Brown, manager of the transportation department of the Chicago Board of Trade. Included in the new board of directors are Chas. Ripplin, traffic manager of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange; G. Stuart Henderson, traffic manager of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce; W. R. Scott, sec'y Kansas City Board of Trade; C. T. Vandenoever, sec'y Southern Minnesota Millers Ass'n, Minneapolis; J. L. Bowlus, traffic manager of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and R. M. Field, traffic manager of the American

Feed Manufacturers Assn, Peoria, Ill. Mr. Ripplin and Mr. Scott were elected members of the executive com'te.

About 700 were present at the banquet on the evening of Nov. 19, where the principal speaker was Sir Henry W. Thornton, chairman and pres. of the Canadian National Railways.

The report of the special com'te on telegraph liability was adopted and after amendment referred to the legislative com'te, as follows:

Telegraph Liability.

For the past two years this subject has been actively before your committee but it has been impossible to secure any changes in the rates, charges, rules and regulations.

While there seem to be a great many large users of the wire services who believe and insist that action should be secured reducing rates they are nevertheless disinclined to support and finance the committee, and organizations of various kinds are not willing to join in a formal complaint before the Commission due to the heavy expense involved in filing such a complaint and the knowledge that a decision in the matter may be appealed to the Supreme Court for final adjustment.

It is our belief, therefore, that nothing can be done at this time in the way of securing any reduction in rates or changes in rules and regulations.

During the last session of Congress, Congressman O'Connor of New York submitted a resolution (H. Res. 310), to the House asking for a thorough investigation by a committee of seven (to be appointed by the House) of the telephone rates in the State of New York, as well as elsewhere, and also an investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company with full authority of their committee to compel the attendance of witnesses and the bringing of books and papers, etc.

It is possible Congressman O'Connor may amend his resolution to include the telegraph companies which would give the trade a full investigation on all wire services.

Therefore, it seems that if the users of the wire facilities believe that the rates and rules and regulations are not proper that they will probably be satisfied with an impartial and thorough investigation and a report by a committee of Congress, which would be made up of representatives of both parties and be unbiased in their opinion of the matter. Therefore, we suggest that if it meets with the approval of the members present that they pass a resolution instructing our organization to support a resolution similar to House Resolution No. 310 at the coming session of Congress.

Code Messages.—The liability of the telegraph companies for errors or delay in transmission or delay in delivery or non-delivery under the terms of the companies as printed on the back of each message of \$500 on unreported or \$5000 on repeated messages does not apply to code messages.

We believe that if we brought a formal case before the Interstate Commerce Commission we could secure this liability by advocating that all code messages be written in English dictionary words and a plan of insuring messages as per statement submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the hearing of the telegraph case in Docket 11524, July 26, 1920, at New York City.

We believe the Supreme Court has decided the telegraph companies must know the content of the message, thus be advised of what loss might mean through error or delay and which information a cipher message does not convey.

It seems to us, however, that by using an insured message, in line with plan outlined, the telegraph company is advised of the loss for which it is liable and with all words in English dictionary language, with which all operators are familiar, it would in our judgment comply with the Supreme Court decision. However, the grain trade which uses code messages so extensively does not seem to be interested and is unwilling to contribute any money to bring a formal case.

BIRTLE, MAN.—Samuel Larcombe, a prominent grain grower here, has developed a species of Marquis wheat which he claims will yield from 4 to 6 bus. to the acre more than the ordinary variety, and which has been tested in the rust infested areas of western Canada, where it came thru without damage.

BELMOND, IA.—Business has shown a good improvement from a year ago. No great volume is expected this year, due to the short corn crop, but we have gotten out of the rut and any changes will be for the better, for the farmer and everybody else.—E. H. Brewer, Mohr-Holstein Commission Co. Trade conditions are already better and improving every day. Everybody is happy, but the demagogues who have been thriving on discontent.

Return on Warehouse Investment May Be Limited to 10 Per Cent.

The Supreme Court of Washington on Sept. 22, 1924, decided the appeal of the Pacific Coast Elevator Co. from the decision of the Superior Court of Thurston county in the proceeding by the State Department of Public Works to establish a rate to be charged by public warehouses.

The department on Nov. 10, 1922, entered a general order determining and fixing the rates and charges permissible to be charged by the owners and operators of warehouses in the counties of Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield and Asotin.

The order is as follows:

"Wherefore it is ordered that the operators hereinafter named post in a conspicuous place in their respective warehouses, and mail to this department within fifteen days from the date of the service of this order, a schedule of rates and charges applicable to the 1922 crop, effective as of July 1, 1922, as follows:

"A handling charge of \$1.00 per ton, which charge shall include storage up to the 1st day of January, 1923.

"An additional 50 cents per ton for loading out in bulk.

"Storage 10 cents per ton per month, or major fraction thereof, after Jan. 1, 1923.

"The actual expense of resacking grain when such expense is necessary.

"A weighing out charge of 10 cents per ton when reweighing is demanded by shipper.

"It is further ordered that the following-named operators shall post in their respective warehouses and file with the department not later than May 15, 1923, effective July 1, 1923, the following rates and charges applicable to the 1923 crop and following crops until the further order of this department:

"A handling charge of 75 cents per ton.

"An additional 50 cents per ton for loading out in bulk.

"Storage charges after thirty days, 10 cents per ton per month.

"A charge for the actual expense of resacking grain when necessary.

"No charge for reweighing grain at time of shipping out.

"The various operators will be expected to refund any amounts collected in relation to the 1922 crop in excess of the amounts prescribed in this order. All such payments, however, should be refunded through the department of public works in conformity with chapter 110 of the Laws of 1921. Any such refunds shall be paid to the department of public works, to be disbursed by it in conformity with such statute.

From 75 cents the handling charges ran up to \$1.75 per ton to meet the conditions at different warehouses, the Pacific Coast Elevator Co. being allowed \$1.50 at its Hayview tramway.

All of the warehouse operators, other than the Pacific Coast Elevator Co., complied with the order of the department, making a refund to that body.

The Supreme Court said: In the finding of the Department appears the following: "There are some localities where more warehouses have been built than public necessity and convenience demand, with the result that the investment upon which earnings are required to be computed is larger than necessary. In the absence of a certificate of convenience and necessity law, giving our department some power to prevent needless duplication of public utility properties, the rate base and consequently the rates will in some instances be higher than if needless duplications were prevented."

"However, we believe that every community should have sufficient warehouse space to care for a maximum crop, and growers should be willing to pay a reasonable earning on a sufficient investment to provide such space. A small amount of grain damaged by the elements for want of warehousing will pay storage on many tons."

Prudent Investment.—The department, however, applied the rule only to warehouses it found in operation. The appellant owned two warehouses which were not being operated at the time of the hearing, nor had they been so within five years preceding that time. Neither of them were in such a state of repair as to admit of operation, altho the manager testified they were capable of being put in condition, and would be so put should a demand for their use arise. The appellant argues that their property should be treated as a whole in so far as the district covered by the inquiry is concerned, and that the department erred in refusing to take the value of these properties into consideration when formulating a rate base.

If the prudent investment theory be the correct basis for measuring the permissible return, plainly the department was right in ex-

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Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Locke, Ark.—A new gasoline propelled flour, corn and feed mill has been installed by Russell & Sons.

Hartford, Ark.—Fire destroyed the building and stock of the Hartford Flour, Seed & Grain Co.; loss \$5,000.

Alpena Pass, Ark.—A stone mill building has just been completed by Tate & Son, feed millers, at a cost of \$3,000.

Paragould, Ark.—The warehouse of the House-Kamp Feed Co. was destroyed by fire at a loss of \$7,000 on Nov. 6; partially covered by insurance.

Helena, Ark.—Fire, starting in the grain bins of the Ellis-Gimmel-Love mill Nov. 18 did damage estimated at between \$15,000 and \$20,000.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

San Juan, Cal.—The San Juan elvtr., the largest this side of San Antonio, is now idle due to the death of the recent owner. It was built in 1919 by W. J. Buttschau.

San Francisco, Cal.—Juda Newman, veteran grain broker, has been elected v-pres. of the Merchants Exchange, Inc. The other outgoing officers, headed by Pres. Frank A. Sommers, and the retiring directors were re-elected. The Grain Trade Ass'n is a branch of the Merchants Exchange.

CANADA

Port Mann, B. C.—It is rumored that the Columbia Grain Elvtr. Co. will erect an elvtr. here.

Brandon, Man.—A. Kelly succeeds J. Maxwell as mgr. of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

Holdfast, Sask.—The Province Grain Co.'s elvtr. and 3500 bus. of grain were lost by fire Nov. 6; loss \$12,000.

Port William, Ont.—An additional dust collecting system has been installed at the Grand Trunk Elvtr., by the Cyclone Blow Pipe Co.

Virden, Man.—Machinery is being installed by F. J. David in a small flour mill here to replace one destroyed by fire earlier this month.

Port Arthur, Ont.—A new dust collecting system including 15 cyclone dust collectors and an auxiliary fan system has been installed in the Reliance Elvtr. by the Cyclone Blow Pipe Co.

Regina, Sask.—The Dwyer Elvtr. Co. has opened a branch office with P. M. McLachlin, superintendent of the company's 13 elvtrs. in this district, in charge along with O. Mercer, broker.

Durham, Ont.—Fire destroyed the Rob Roy Mills rendering the machinery valueless. The loss is placed at \$75,000, though the elvtr. was saved.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Le Comptoir Agricole, Ltd., Courtiers En Grains, has gone out of the grain commission business and is now liquidating its assets.—E. Belair.

Halifax, N. S.—The Canadian Government will build a new terminal of 1,000,000 bus. capacity here. Two appropriations of \$200,000 each were reported in the June 10 issue for the purpose of building this structure.

Regina, Sask.—A. J. Gibson, of the Panama Pacific Grain Terminals, Ltd., anticipates the routing of wheat from Alberta and Western Saskatchewan thru the company's \$700,000 grain elvtr., which is now under way at Vancouver. The terminal will be completed for the 1925 movement.

VANCOUVER LETTER.

Vancouver, B. C.—Loading out grain from the Vancouver Board of Harbor Commissioners elvtr. began Nov. 10. James Smart is supt., and M. K. Stewart, ass't supt.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Spillers' elvtr. will be ready Dec. 1, the date originally set for completion. Practically all the machinery has been on the ground since the middle of this month.

Vancouver, B. C.—The E. A. Woodward No. 3 Harbor Board grain elvtr. was formally transferred to Mayor K. A. Blatchford of Edmonton, and his associates recently. Annual rental under a 21-year lease was the provision of the transfer.

Vancouver, B. C.—On Dec. 10 ratepayers will be asked to approve a by-law exempting from taxation for a period of ten years grain elvtrs. to be built in this city, or where already established, provided the capacity of each is not less than 500,000 bus. Land will be subject to taxes, but not improvements, if the measure passes.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Grain Exchange division of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange held election of officers on Nov. 17 to succeed the temporary executive committee which now functions. A complete set of trading rules and definitions for Vancouver, on which a special committee has been working for the past six months will be adopted.

COLORADO

Bovina, Colo.—The Robinson & Wyatt Grain Co., of Salina, is going to erect an elvtr. here.

Erie, Colo.—I have quit the grain business and turned the elvtr. into a warehouse for oils.—Wm. Grimson, prop., Erie Grain & Feed Mill.

Brighton, Colo.—F. A. Case has taken over the Marvel Mill and has opened same with C. J. Haden as miller. Many improvements made the mill up-to-date.

IDAHO

Idaho Falls, Ida.—The Great Basin Grain Co. has purchased the warehouse adjoining its property and will alter both buildings to make one house of increased floor space.

ILLINOIS

Maroa, Ill.—The A. M. Green elvtr. is not operating.

Erie, Ill.—Within the next year we will build a new elvtr.—A. O. McNeill.

Walnut, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. has secured the services of Tony Morick.

Arnold, Ill.—W. A. Kinnett has purchased the stock of the Arnold Farmers Co-op. Co.

Wilmington, Ill.—The City Flour Mill has re-opened with G. P. Goolsby as miller and mgr.

Cooksville, Ill.—Hayward Bros., who sold out in May of this year, have dissolved their business.

Colona, Ill.—Mail addressed to the Colona Farmers Grain Co. has been returned marked "Out of business."

Camp Grove, Ill.—The Camp Grove Farmers Elvtr. Co., having sold its elvtr. last year has been dissolved.

Loda, Ill.—Mr. Moore of Melvin bought the elvtr. of J. T. West & Sons. Chester West will manage the business.

Ellsworth, Ill.—I have sold out and both elvtrs. are now operated by the same firm.—Olin R. Dennis, Ellsworth Grain Co.

Olney, Ill.—C. L. Smith, who sold his elvtr. at Milmine to P. B. Rollings, has moved here having retired from the grain business.

Sheldon, Ill.—George W. Brainard, who has been operating the Bishopp elvtr. under lease, has discontinued the grain business.

Villa Grove, Ill.—I do not leave here till Jan. 1, 1925, and as yet they have not hired my successor.—G. L. Barrick, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Fullerton, (Farmer City, p. o.), Ill.—L. E. Gowler, our new mgr., was formerly with C. E. Fletcher at Sabina.—H. E. Gring, Scholer & Gring.

Springfield, Ill.—M. F. Murphy, pres. of the Murphy-Grier Co., died suddenly here. T. A. Grier, formerly pres. of the company, died in November of last year.

Pocahontas, Ill.—The flour mill is being dismantled. The elvtr. is not in use, but the machinery will be left intact for a while.—H. G. Gates, Union Roller Flour Mills.

Thomas Station, (Alvin, p. o.), Ill.—The iron is on the ground for the siding of our house, but work on same has not begun as yet.—C. M. Gray, mgr. Seeger & Betts.

Fiatt, Ill.—The Fiatt Farmers Co-op Co. is planning on building a larger warehouse and installing a custom grinding machine. We have just installed a grain cleaner and cooler.—V. C. Brown, mgr.

Sabina, Ill.—W. H. Wrigley & Co. and G. F. Bock, whose p. o. address is Arrowsmith, Ill., are the only grain concerns here. G. F. Bock now operates the C. E. Fletcher elvtr.—O. E. Donaldson.

South Chicago, Ill.—Martin Schultz is now connected with the Columbia Malting Co. He was formerly superintendent of the E. & R. grain elvtr. at Cicero, recently taken over by the J. I. Badenoch Co.

London Mills, Ill.—Porter Welch has been hired to be mgr. of the London Mills Farmers Co-op. Co. to commence Jan. 1, as I resigned some two months ago to take effect at that time.—N. W. Hummel.

Johnston Siding, (Lincoln, p. o.), Ill.—L. C. Ohmes and C. R. Dehner, of Lincoln, have purchased my elvtr. and power ear corn crib here. The name of the new grain firm will be L. C. Ohmes Grain Co.—John F. Maurer.

Stonington, Ill.—We sold our plant to Hight & Cline of Decatur, who took possession Nov. 10. We are now out of the grain business entirely altho I will be mgr. for the new firm for the time being.—Otto Young, Young Bros. Grain Co.

Niantic, Ill.—The Niantic Farmers Grain Co. is having a corncrib constructed east of its elvtr. to take the place of one which was torn down. Henry Wachter, who conducted a mill and was engaged in the grain business until about thirty years ago, was buried at Newton, Kan. last month.

Taylorville, Ill.—Leslie T. Jones has resigned as mgr. of the L. T. Jones & Co.'s grain elvtr. here. He will become ass't mgr. of the Peerless Mill & Elvtr. Co., Springfield, but will retain his interest in the former company. J. J. Connerly will take over the management of the local house. The firm operates at Calloway and Velma also.

Barnes, (Normal, p. o.), Ill.—Mail addressed to A. A. De Long has been returned marked "Moved and left no address." He was lessee of the Harrison, Ward Co.'s elvtr. here.

Strawn's Crossing, (Jacksonville, p. o.), Ill.—The Strawn's Crossing Farmers Elvtr. Co. has sold its elvtr. to the F. J. Blackburn Co. The Blackburn Elvtr. Co. now operate at Jacksonville, Sinclair and here, having sold its elvtr's. at Riggston and Naples to the Jacksonville Grain & Comm. Co.

Danforth, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has recently constructed a new office building 26x32 ft., with up-to-date equipment. The scale drive has been covered. The concrete basement is conveniently equipped for the use of the stockholders and patrons and a fire proof vault adjoins the large directors rooms.

Chester, Ill.—E. P. Bronson, 77, general manager and treas. of the H. C. Cole Mlg. Co. is dead. He formerly operated the Cumberland Mills at Nashville, Tenn. At one time Mr. Bronson was ass't mgr. of the E. O. Stanard Mlg. Co., now the Stanard-Tilton Mlg. Co., of St. Louis. Death resulted from effects of a cold which he contracted recently. The company operates an elvtr.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Sam Mincer has left for Europe.

The Continental Grain Co. increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

W. A. Putman is now associated with Harris, Winthrop & Co. He was formerly connected with Pope & Eckhardt.

The Chicago Board of Trade's new cotton market will open Dec. 1. The first month traded in on will be January.

B. W. Snow, of Bartlett Frazier & Co., was elected Chief Bailiff of the Municipal Court here in the last elections.

New members elected to the Chicago Board of Trade are W. E. Cunningham, David T. Fisher, and Michael Espert of Chicago, and George A. Veninga of St. Louis.

Reginald C. Jenkins, San Francisco representative of Logan & Bryan, has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade and to partnership in that firm. James T. Hamill of Indianapolis, also was elected a member of the board.

INDIANA

Brownstown, Ind.—Henry Lucas is no longer mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr.

Lebanon, Ind.—We are repainting our elvtrs. and doing some repair work on our machinery.—Boone Grain & Supply Co.

Rileysburg, Ind.—M. A. Current, of Danville, is having an addition built onto the offices of the Rileysburg Grain Co.

Fountain City, Ind.—The name of our firm has been changed from E. C. Muff & Son to Muff Feed & Coal Co.—H. Kenneth Muff.

Foresman, (R. F. D. No. 3, Oxford, p. o.), Ind.—Luther E. Greenwood, Lafayette, has purchased the Win. B. Foresman Co.'s grain elvtr. here.

Gas City, Ind.—The name of the Gas City Elvtr. Co., the W. R. Brock property, has been changed to the Gas City Feed & Grain Co.—Greenwood & Washburn.

Michigan City, Ind.—A grain elvtr. is proposed for this city to provide return cargoes for the Norwegian vessels that bring other products to this port at present.

Kentland, Ind.—Ainsworth-Boone Co., incorporated for \$20,000, to deal in seeds and grain. Incorporators, Harry G. Ainsworth, George I. Boone, and Roy A. Stanton.

Chase, (Boswell, p. o.), Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. now own both elvtrs. here having purchased Clarence W. Lawson's house a short time back.—C. F. Hall, Boswell.

Churubusco, Ind.—We have installed a 15-ton Howe Type Registering Beam Scale in our new scale house and office, which we recently completed.—G. T. Keller, mgr. Mayes Grain Co.

Morristown, Ind.—The officers of the newly organized Morristown Elvtr. Co. are; H. E. Kinney, pres.; Mrs. H. E. Kinney, v-pres.; J. H. Snider, treas.; Jennie M. Snider, sec'y and C. C. Clussorn, mgr.

Windfall, Ind.—We do not have any plans for rebuilding elvtr. "L" that burned recently as we have elvtr. "K" at the same point, which will take care of our business for the present.—Windfall Grain Co.

Milton Junction, (Milton, p. o.), Ind.—A new feed grinder has been installed in the elvtr. of the Farmers Grain & Merc. Co. To operate this additional improvement a 50-h. p. motor was set up.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Board of Trade for two days during the week of Jan. 12, 1925. Sec'y Charles B. Riley advises that definite dates will be announced in a short time.

Gwynneville, Ind.—We have just completed overhauling our elvtr. having put in electric power, a new Dreadnaught Grinder and Crusher, and steel spouting in place of wood. The bins were all hopped.—J. C. Springer, mgr., W. D. Springer.

Monroeville, Ind.—I have bought the elvtr. here which I sold 2 years ago, and am making repairs so it will be ready for operation about Nov. 28. I still operate the Rockford Grain Co. and have my office at Rockford, O.—L. A. DeBolt.

Nickel Station, (Valpariso, p. o.), Ind.—Norman L. Bradfield, who has been mgr. and part owner of the Nickel Grain Co., has purchased the interest formerly owned by Goodrich Bros., of Winchester, and will hereafter operate the business under his own name.

Peru, Ind.—The damage by fire on the properties of the Peru Mlg. Co., reported in last number was principally done to the stock and machinery. The loss suffered is placed at \$12,000; partially covered by insurance. Thru hard work the fire was confined to one story and the building saved.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The Newton Busenbark Grain Co. will move into its newly leased and remodeled warehouse and office building Dec. 1. The company, handling grain, seeds, feed, coal and flour, operates 8 elvtrs. and a flour mill. A radio will be installed for receiving the Chicago and New York markets.

Nappanee, Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Merc. Co., which was declared bankrupt last Spring, has disposed of its stock of goods. We have leased part of its storage capacity and are using same for grain, hay and straw. George Peters has leased the grinder temporarily. Harvey Stahly apparently has retired to his farm.—Ivan W. Syler, Syler & Syler.

Poneto, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., which was organized in 1915 with a capital stock of \$20,000 to buy and operate the H. C. Arnold & Son Co.'s elvtr., is "notoriously insolvent," according to a complaint filed by a farmer stockholder. The indebtedness of the company is placed at \$43,000. A ten per cent dividend was paid with borrowed money is another complaint made in the suit filed asking for the appointment of a receiver.

Chalmers, Ind.—The new elvtr. just opened for operation here has 20,000 bus. capacity, is iron clad wood construction. Four electric motors total 65 h.p., two stands of elvtrs., with 7x16 cups; Western Sheller and Cleaner, Fairbanks Morse Ball Bearing Motors, 1-30 h.p., 1-20 h.p., 1-10 h.p., and 1-5 h.p.; A Fairbanks Automatic Scales and a Bowsher Grinder complete the list of new equipment installed.—R. W. Barr, Barr Grain Co.

Sulphur Springs, Ind.—The Sulphur Springs Grain Co. recently sold its house to Carl T. Wilson, of Williamsburg, Ind., who changed the name to Wilson Grain Co.

Decatur, Ind.—Gilbert Strickler, former pres. of the Fornax Mlg. Co., whose plant was destroyed by fire as reported in last number, has organized a company to be known as the Decatur Flour & Feed Co.

Summitville, Ind.—I bought the elvtr. of the Summitville Grain Co. and directly afterwards consolidated with the Gordon Grain Co. Logan Hinshaw. (It has been reported that after Jan. 1, the two houses will operate under the name of the Hinshaw Grain Co., Mr. Hinshaw becoming mgr. of both. One of the houses will be used for storage only. Complete new grinding machinery will be installed in the other. The coal and farm supply business will be continued.)

IOWA

Otho, Ia.—I have sold my elvtr.—J. W. Martin.

Fayette, Ia.—Mr. LaFara has sold his feed mill and elvtr.

Superior, Ia.—T. A. Strid succeeds M. Friend as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—Lee Burke, of the Burke Grain Co., sold his membership and firm is out of business.

Clear Lake, Ia.—William H. Johnston, 58, an extensive dealer in grain, died here recently.—P. J. P.

Sioux City, Ia.—Lee Lockwood, a grain man of this city, and Mrs. F. Bailey Lockwood were married Nov. 15.

Farmersburg, Ia.—Mail addressed to the Farmersburg Grain Co. has been returned marked "Discontinued in business."

Sioux City, Ia.—Ed. Frederick is now with Eales Prescott Co. He was formerly connected with the South Dakota Grain Co.

Welton, Ia.—The Welton Elvtr. Co.'s office was damaged by the invasion of robbers and lost in the neighborhood of \$60 in cash.

Dion, Ia.—A fire started along the Milwaukee right-of-way to burn off the grass set flame to the coal sheds of the Iowa Grain Co.

Radcliffe, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. bought the lumber business of the Radcliffe Grain Co., which recently sold its elvtr. to the Quaker Oats Co.

Tama, Ia.—We did enlarge our office and paint it inside. We painted the outside of all our buildings this summer and refinished all the roofs.—N. S. Beale & Son.

Aredale, Ia.—The Farmers, Inc., Co.op. Society have amended and substituted articles of incorporation, their articles filed Oct. 3, 1904, having expired this year.

Stratford, Ia.—The office of the Stratford Grain Supply Co. was entered by burglars and considerable damage was done to the safe, though little of value was taken.

Larchwood, Ia.—A. M. Leicht, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, was chairman of the meeting held here earlier this month and attended by representatives of near-by elvtrs.

Aplington, Ia.—We have built an addition to our elvtr. bldg. We will handle all kinds of feeds in this 18x28 ft. additional floor space.—P. H. Van Deest, mgr. H. Dreyer, Jr., Estate.

Davenport, Ia.—A 50 h. p. Howell Red Band Motor directly connected with Link-Belt Silent Chain to a split shaft driving two heads, has just been installed for the Davenport Elvtr. Co.

Floyd, Ia.—F. O. Martin is operating the only grain elvtr. here. The elvtr. has been repaired and given a general overhauling and is now in first-class condition.—H. T. Driscoll, agt.

Belmond, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing a combined grain cleaner and drier.

Des Moines, Ia.—Mid West Mills is the name of the successors to Sargent & Ash Mills.

Ralston, Ia.—The Moorhouse Elvtr. Co. is putting up a new elvtr. at this place. They are tearing down one old house and will tear down the other as soon as the new one is ready.

Hamburg, Ia.—H. M. Lehr has covered the Good Bros. Seed & Grain Co.'s elvtr. at Payne, with galvanized iron. The company's elvtr. at McPaul is partially covered with the same material.

Sioux City, Ia.—The inspection department is enlarging its quarters and installing a modern protein testing laboratory to be operated under the supervision of Paul Larson, chief inspector.—L. S. C.

Levey, Ia.—The Levey Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to operate elvtrs. and deal in grain. Incorporators; Pres. Harry Bookey, v-pres. William Mason, sec'y-treas., Bert Sanders.

Leslie, Ia.—It was not the Eddy & Curnes elvtr. that burned here, but the elvtr. of the Curnes Grain Co. The building was fired by one of the C. B. & Q. freight engines. It will be rebuilt.—W. B. Curnes, Curnes Grain Co.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Some 69 grain men of the surrounding territory held a banquet here and considered the talks of the evening enjoyable and profitable. George Booth of Chicago, and J. H. Barrett of Cedar Rapids, both of Lamson Bros., spoke interestingly.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Between fifty to sixty representatives of Lamson Bros., commission merchants, enjoyed a banquet here recently. The meeting was held in the afternoon as well. The troubles of the commission men were discussed. A number of officials of the company were present.

Lake View, Ia.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. has installed facilities for the handling of pop-corn. They will not buy the stuff, but will handle it on commission for any producer or consumer. A large loading spout has been added and other improvements made so that the corn will not have to be scooped.

Seymour, Ia.—I have just completed adding a second story on 60 ft. of my feed plant and installed quite a bit of new machinery. Also rearranged all old machines and bins. Am manufacturing a line of poultry and chick feeds under trade mark name of "Mor-Kik." Capacity of plant is now more than doubled over last year.—Milton Liggett.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—The initial annual banquet of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s Ass'n was held at the Hotel Marietta with A. M. Leicht, Larchwood, toastmaster and pres. elect. Representatives from seven counties were present. "How to meet the Competition of Other Elvtr. Co.'s," favoring a combined agreement with regard to prices, was one of the addresses.

KANSAS

Clayton, Kan.—The Robinson Mlg. Co. of Salina, is erecting an elvtr. here.

Beloit, Kan.—J. G. Yancey is in charge of the office just opened here by Goffe & Carkener Co.

Riverton (Galena p. o.) Kan.—The elvtr. of the Brand-Dunwoody Mlg. Co. was totally destroyed by fire Nov. 17.

Esksridge, Kan.—Lewis Thompson is now mgr. of the Esksridge Farmers Co-op. Ass'n. He succeeded Earl R. Brown in this capacity.

Palmer, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install a 5-h. p. motor soon, the purchase having been recently authorized at a quarterly session.

Strauss (McCune p. o.), Kan.—Sherman Roseberry succeeds Ed Bates as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. Mr. Bates will farm.

Morganville, Kan.—Anton E. Peterson, formerly mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., bought our remaining elvtr. here.—C. M. Alspach, Kirwin.

Garden City, Kan.—The Everly Grain Co. now occupies its new 35,000 bu. elvtr. The building is equipped with modern machinery throughout.

Longford, Kan.—The Abilene Flour Mills Co. has taken over the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. here. T. L. Welsh is pres. and mgr. of the milling company.

Lovewell, Kan.—The Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. is remodeling its elvtr. and increasing the handling and loading capacity, installing new garners and distributors.—L. S. C.

Milner, Kan.—The Vickers Grain & Seed Co., of Liberal, has purchased the elvtr. formerly operated by the Gano Grain Co., of Hutchinson. The Liberal concern will operate the house.

Englewood, Kan.—We installed a 10-ton Fairbanks Registering Beam Scale and a 10-h. p. electric motor, an air truck dump and a blower to load cars.—J. C. Lowry, Englewood Co-op. Equity Union.

Copeland, Kan.—In addition to the all steel truck dump reported installed, we also put in a 20-h. p. oil engine. A suction cleaner and a car loader will be installed in the near future.—John Menzie, mgr., Co-op. Equity Exchange.

Wellington, Kan.—George T. Hunter, pres. of the Hunter Mlg. Co., has completely recovered his strength after his illness and has taken active charge. Charles L. Roos was reported to have just resigned from the management of this concern.

Concordia, Kan.—W. R. Bullen is no longer mgr. of the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. here, but has purchased the Wolfsberger Elvtr. Co.'s properties at Minneapolis, Lindsey and Brewer, Kansas. He will operate the same. Harry Nelson will succeed Mr. Bullen at Concordia.

Wichita, Kan.—The Ransom Grain Co. has not been active for the past several months due to the ill health of Sam H. Ransom; however, the company has never gone out of business nor closed its office. Mr. Ransom is back to normal again and will be back and active very soon.

Quinter, Kans.—As reported our implement office was broken into though nothing was taken. Blood hounds located the guilty parties and they confessed. There has been a succession of robberies here and after the bloodhounds had trailed all clues it was found to be entirely local talent.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Liberal, Kan.—The Light Grain & Mlg. Co. is having 15,000 bus. additional storage built to its elvtr. here. A feed mill section is also being enclosed, equipped with a roller mill, two chop legs, two cleaners, and a large number of small bins which discharge thru percentage feeders into a mixing conveyor. The Star Engineering Co. has the contract.

Sylvan Grove, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Cross Grain Co. was destroyed by fire late Nov. 8. There was nearly 9,000 bus. of wheat in the house. The grain was fully insured and \$4,000 was carried on the house, office and engine room. The fire started on the roof from a switching engine in the yards at the time the fire occurred. We will rebuild.—Eugene S. W. Cross, owner. (The grain was partially salvagable.)

St. John, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Union Ass'n is having the Star Engineering Co. build them a 10,000 bu. elvtr. This house will be equipped with one 10 and one 7½-h. p. motor, a combination truck and wagon dump, a 1500-bu. per hour capacity elvtr. leg, a two pair high roller mill, a No. 2 exhaust fan with all the necessary transmission and fittings. Public notice was given accepting bids on the other elvtr. owned by this company.

Wilbur (Lamont p. o.), Kan.—During the recent war when prices were at the highest price known in history the farmers of this district organized a co-operative union and erected a very large elvtr., installing the very latest type of machinery. Due to poor management and the excessive cost of the structure and the large decline in the demand for grain and also the price soon after the war, the concern was compelled to close its doors. This structure now stands idle and I understand that it has been unoccupied for several years. Mr. Huber, of Lamont, handles all the grain at this station, and he has found it unnecessary to enlarge his present plant, as very little grain is handled at this station.—Gerald W. Cooper, agt. M. P.

KENTUCKY

Lafayette, Ky.—The flour and corn mill belonging to Lon Lycan was almost totally destroyed by fire Nov. 11, at a loss of \$15,000; partially insured. The mill had a 50 bbl. capacity.

Henderson, Ky.—E. N. Williams is now connected with Chas. D. Jones & Co. as traveling buyer in Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. His headquarters are here. Mr. Williams was formerly connected with the Liberty Mills of Nashville.

Henderson, Ky.—Fire raging from 1 to 2:30 a. m. Nov. 8, destroyed the flouring mill, granary and warehouse of the City Mills; loss \$40,000. The mill was built some 35 years back and had just been purchased by Thomas Baskett a few weeks ago for a reported \$18,000. The contents of the warehouse included 1,500 bus. of both wheat and corn, 400 bbls. of flour, and 900 bags of mixed feeds. Fully covered by insurance.

Danville, Ky.—Fire, from a locomotive spark, started in the coal elvtr. and spread to the grain and feed elvtr. of the Mitchell & Smith Co., doing \$8,000 damage; insurance \$6,000. The office was the only building saved at their yards. A carload of stuffs, a motor truck, and a quantity of corn, hay, feed and coal were destroyed, although some other cars loaded with grain were saved. Repair and reconstruction work on the plant is under way. The building of Hudson & Davis, grain and feed dealers, was saved.

Poole, Ky.—The flouring mill, granary, 800 bus. of wheat, 90 bbls. of flour and a complete new outfit of milling machinery just installed, was destroyed by fire originating from the explosion of the gasoline tank in a motor truck belonging to the company, which had just driven into the passageway of the granary of the Poole Mlg. Co. The destruction occurred Nov. 5, and the loss is estimated at \$15,000. This was the last survivor of the days of the Wheeler organization, and its incineration marks an end to the dream of members to control the production and marketing of food stuffs and other supplies, through the establishment of flour mills and other agencies. Erected about thirty-five years ago, after a time it passed into private ownership, and has since been so conducted, but to strangers was pointed out as a reminder of the days of the early 90's. Recently it was purchased by the firm of Tapp, Thornberry & Kuntz, all local people, who before attempting to operate invested several thousand dollars in machinery, and on them the loss fell heavily for the insurance is far short of the amount spent.

MICHIGAN

Snover, Mich.—The Snover Grain Co. has re-opened its bean room, after having thoroly renovated same.

Reed City, Mich.—I have purchased the Gleaners Clearing House Ass'n Elvtr. here from the court, but will not operate same myself.—Will Curtis.

Plainville, Mich.—We have added four tile grain bins to our plant with the total capacity of some 20,000 bus.—J. F. Eesley Mlg. Co.

Saranac, Mich.—Levi Marshall, who recently bought the Gleaners elvtr. here, has not taken possession as yet.—G. H. Diamon, agt., G. T.

Lansing, Mich.—Christian Breisch, of Christian Breisch & Co., grain dealers, bean jobbers, and millers of Toledo, O., died Nov. 13 at his home here.

Pettysville, Mich.—H. J. Wickman, who recently bought the old grist mill here, is making many changes in the property. A feed grinding business and possibly custom grinding will be done.

Portland, Mich.—Our new feed storage house is 24x60 two stories. We are adding a feed department to our business, both retail and jobbing, in addition to our other side lines of lumber, builders' supplies, fuel, etc.—Portland Elvtr. Co.

Howell, Mich.—I opened for business Nov. 17. The capacity of the elvtr. will be increased and the main elvtr. will be elevated 10 or 12 ft. so the spouts will discharge the grain about the middle of the bins. This is the James Taft Elvtr. & Coal business that I bought.—John Wriggelsworth.

Durand, Mich.—The Michigan Mlg. Co. has started a suit against its former mgr., Clarence G. Kircher. The Vernon State Bank is named as the place where Kircher did business and it is claimed the bank cashed about \$12,000 in money that was never received by the company. The milling company asks for \$20,000 damages.

Adrian, Mich.—The Gratz Grain & Mlg. Co. is adding a fourth story to its mill and is building an addition at the rear of the building 16x32 ft. four stories tall. The addition will house new machinery with which the company will manufacture several new lines. A blending machine for making poultry feed and a machine for a special patent flour, stone millers, etc., are included in the machinery list. The entire building is to be covered with galvanized iron and additional horse power equipment will be added in the form of a large oil burning engine.

MINNESOTA

Kennedy, Minn.—The Kennedy Grain & Supply Co. has installed a new flax cleaner.

Ogilvie, Minn.—H. G. Bildsten purchased the grain elvtr. and feed mill of F. L. Furney.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—The J. O. Synstelin feed mill at Dalgun has been destroyed by fire.

Biscay, Minn.—The Biscay Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. was scorched by fire and the siding damaged.

Winthrop, Minn.—I am not in the grain business any more.—Wm. Witt, formerly agt. Great Western Grain Co.

Waseca, Minn.—On Nov. 17 lightning struck the chimney on the mill of Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co., cracking it down to the roof.

Trosky, Minn.—I resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Reading, Minn., and am now mgr. for E. A. Brown & Co.—R. H. Sietsema.

St. Paul, Minn.—Our offices have been moved from Minneapolis Flour Exchange to 622 Globe building in this city.—G. H. Tunell, Chief Inspector of Grain.

Brooks, Minn.—A small loss was sustained on Nov. 7 by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., due to exposure from the C. D. Hall Grain Co.'s elvtr. and 9,000 bus. of grain that were destroyed by fire at a loss of \$20,000, insurance. Mr. Hall contemplates rebuilding.

Appleton, Minn.—We built an addition to the Columbia Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. that we bought the day after our house burned and opened three days thereafter for business. A motor was installed and a truck dump. Expect to put in a new and larger leg next spring.—John J. Hagen & Son.

Braham, Minn.—The Coin Roller Mills new building is well under way. The mill section of the building will be 24x36 ft., two stories and basement, and the feed department section will be 24x32 ft., one story.

Worthington, Minn.—The St. John's Elvtr. Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire Nov. 20 with a loss of \$50,000. Two flour warehouses also went up in smoke with \$10,000 worth of wheat, flour and seed; partially covered by insurance.

Farmington, Minn.—The Independent Elvtr. has been sold to E. E. Beckley. D. O. Smith formerly owned the house. Mr. Beckley will purchase new machinery and remodel the structure into an attrition mill for custom feed grinding.

Ortonville, Minn.—Henry Kruck, 67, fell into a grain bin Nov. 14 and was not discovered until his moans were heard the following day. When aid reached him he was totally unconscious and soon died. He was mgr. of the Kellogg Comm. Co.'s elvtr.

Bombay, Minn.—Lars Ugland succeeds Frank Shepard as mgr. of the Bombay Farmers Shipping Ass'n. A meeting has been set for Dec. 8, to decide the future of the defunct Bombay Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co. The Fleishmann Malting Co.'s offer will probably be accepted.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

A. B. Shea is superintendent of all three of the Central Elvtr. Co.'s terminals here.

The Gackle Grain Co. is now in the hands of the administrators and the business and the company's four elvtrs. are closed.

Minneapolis, Minn.—P. M. Ingold is mgr. of the commission department for C. G. Hubenthal, a firm established last September.

The Minneapolis Mlg. Co. has just completed the building of twelve additional concrete wheat storage tanks at its plant. This gives them a total of twenty-eight storage tanks.

The following memberships in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce have been transferred: From K. L. Glaser to G. P. Meyer; C. T. Jaffray to J. P. Griffin; Walter E. Johnson to William Grettum.

Minneapolis, Minn.—I am not engaged in the grain business at the present time, having left the employ of James Richardson & Sons, at Edmonton, Alta., on Sept. 1. A. W. Martin, of Calgary, took my place.—R. S. Drake.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A permit has been granted to the Interior Malt & Grain Co. to build a reinforced grain tank to cost \$21,000. This company recently purchased the Pioneer Malting Co.'s property here, and it is in connection with holdings here that the annex will be erected.

MISSOURI

Dexter, Mo.—The name of the Southern Grain Co. is now Bowman & McColgan.

Norborne, Mo.—Fire caused a small loss in the elvtr. of the P. V. Seward Grain Co. on Nov. 8.

Bonne Terre, Mo.—The grain storage building of the St. Joseph Lead Co. was destroyed by fire recently.

Jamesport, Mo.—Mail addressed to Rooksfehr Milling Co. has been returned marked "sold out. Gone."

Amoret, Mo.—The farmers elvtr. here, known as the Amoret Elvtr. Co., has been sold to J. B. Hiatt.

Rocky Comfort, Mo.—Fire totally destroyed the mill and contents of the Rocky Comfort Milling Co. on Nov. 16.

Barnett, Mo.—Mail addressed to M. B. Runyan, mgr. Barnett Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been returned marked "removed."

Higginsville, Mo.—Much damage was done to the safe of the Eagle Mill & Elvtr. Co. when robbers unsuccessfully tried to blow off the doors.

Sturgeon, Mo.—We are installing a dump and loader to take care of the snapped corn.—J. R. Harper, mgr., Sturgeon Elvtr. Co.

DeWitt Mo.—The 25-barrel capacity modern flour mill here was sold at trustee's sale. It was closed for 2 years due to mismanagement.

Bigelow, Mo.—A new 500-bu. per hour sheller, a new 8-h.p. three phase motor, and a truck dump have been installed for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

O'Fallon, Mo.—Val. C. Orf will succeed me as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Jan. 1. I have been mgr. for four years and will retire on account of age.—Isaac Madding.

Osborn, Mo.—Motor power will be used to operate the new J-B grinder which will be placed in the new warehouse addition being built by H. M. Lehr for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Butler, Mo.—The Farmers Grain Elvtr. Co. has purchased the elvtr. here formerly owned by the Peoples Elvtr. Co. Frank Holland, mgr. of the Farmers Grain elvtr. here will also manage this newly acquired house.

Sarcoxie, Mo.—The Meyer Mlg. Co. has returned the Rea-Patterson elvtr. and has discontinued buying grain. It was reported in the Sept. 25 issue that the elvtr. was then leased by the milling company. Elmer Morris, mgr., believes the house will stay closed until next summer.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

W. F. Logan, of Chicago, has been appointed supervisor of grain futures here, under J. W. T. Duvel, grain exchange supervisor. This office will open Jan. 1.

A grain claim bureau making a specialty of settling disputes between grain firms and railroads has been established by L. W. Standord and F. A. Doyle, formerly connected with the Mid-Continental Grain Co.

Additional storage capacity, looking towards avoiding embargoes, will be added by elvtrs. within the Kansas City region that will swell the present storage capacity by 2,225,000 bus., to a total of 32,750,000 bus. Half a million bus. will be added by the Missouri Pacific R. R. to the Kansas-Missouri Elvtr., permitting the handling of 175 cars a day. The Hall-Baker Grain Co. now operate the house. One million bus. is to increase the present storage capacity of the Murray Elvtr., owned by the C. B. & Q., to 2,500,000 bus. The Eagle Elvtr. will triple its 50,000 bus capacity. Total expenditures are calculated at a trifle more than one dollar per bushel storage or close to \$2,500,000.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. Robert C. Napier, wife of the head of the Moffitt-Napier Grain Co. died Nov. 1.

St. Louis, Mo.—O. V. Estis has had his membership in the Merchants Exchange posted for purchase and cancellation.

St. Louis, Mo.—Charles F. Hawe Grain & Feed Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 and 1,000 shares of no par value, to engage in a general grain milling business. Elsie R. Hawe, Chas. F. Hawe, Isaac C. Orr, all of St. Louis, are the incorporators.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—George Harsh is in charge of the private wire branch of the J. J. Badenoch Co., of Chicago. He was formerly connected with J. S. Bache & Co. At Bloomington and Decatur, Ill., the private wire has drops. Walter Walker and John Freeman are in charge of the respective branches.

The following are the changes in membership in the St. Louis Merchants Exchange: Died: Charles E. Slayback, former pres., 1882, Chicago; Jesse H. Holmes, honorary member, Boulder, Colo. Application for membership: Solomon M. East on transfer of certificate of Martin J. Mullally, Jr. Admitted to membership: Sam P. Cummins, Roy J. Railsback, Jos. W. Badenock, and Chas. F. Hawe. Memberships purchased and cancelled: Fred C. Swartz, Harry G. DePew, Sol. J. Quinlivan, Edgar H. Evans and O. V. Estes.

MONTANA

Ekalaka, Mont.—The Ekalaka flour mill was damaged by fire recently when a gasoline torch F. M. Dworshak, the mill owner, was using to start the engine exploded.

NEW ENGLAND

Springfield, Mass.—The Indian Orchard Grain Co. lost its grain warehouse, coal pocket, and sheds by fire; loss, \$35,000.

Cumberland Center, Me.—F. W. Shaw will have his 70x45 ft. elvtr. ready for occupancy by the first week of December. The building will have 45 to 50 cars capacity. Facilities for grinding is also included in the contract. Sprout Waldron machinery is to be installed.

NEW MEXICO

Estancia, N. M.—A warehouse belonging to the Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co. was damaged by fire earlier this month.

Albuquerque, N. M.—David Hoch met with a serious accident recently which resulted in the loss of his right hand in the rolls. A similar accident caused the loss of Mr. Hoch's left hand several years ago. He is owner of the 48 Star Mill here and a very well known miller. His misfortune is regrettable to all who know him.

NEBRASKA

Bushnell, Neb.—W. W. Keech is now mgr. of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator here.

Sterling, Neb.—Frank Schwab, of St. Joe, Mo., has purchased the flour mill of J. E. Jarabek.

Panama, Neb.—Guy D. Hedges is having a new foundation put under his elvtr. H. M. Lehr did the work.

Columbus, Neb.—The Elevator Roller Mills was sold at auction on Nov. 17, by Geo. T. Lowman, trustee in bankruptcy.

Greenwood, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Stock Co. has installed electric power in their elvtr. H. M. Lehr had the contract.

Arapahoe, Neb.—The Arapahoe Equity Exchange is installing individual motors in its elvtr. H. M. Lehr is supervising the work.

Avoca, Neb.—A Kewanee Truck Lift is being installed in L. Marquardt's elvtr. and that of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. H. M. Lehr has the contract.

Potter, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Milling Co. has been incorporated by Fred Wickhorst, Oscar N. Redeen and Emil Carlson, with \$75,000 capital stock.

Auburn, Neb.—Jesse Brooks has bought the interest of Joseph Penny in the Auburn Feed Store. The Auburn Seed Co. has installed a new 10-ton Fairbanks scale at its elvtr.

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Farmers mill and elvtr. were sold at public auction recently to McPherson & Co., Omaha, for a consideration of \$11,500—less than ¼ the original cost.

Dalton, Neb.—The Dalton Trading Co. elvtr. property was sold at a sheriff's sale to the Nebraska State bank, of Lincoln and the Guarantee Fund Commission of Nebraska.

Houston, Neb.—W. L. Florer and T. H. Florer have purchased the elvtr. of Koons & Son to settle the estate of Melvin G. Koons. Homer Koons will operate it.—Homer Koons.

Beatrice, Neb.—R. H. Glandon has left the employ of the Scoular-Bishop Co. here. L. A. Patterson, one of the old Kansas City employees of the concern, has temporary charge here.

Omaha, Neb.—H. A. Butler was elected as new director on the Omaha Grain Exchange at the annual election Nov. 12, to replace J. W. Holmquist. C. G. Crittenden and S. C. Bell were re-elected directors.

Diller, Neb.—A. L. Tingtman, 72, veteran business man and mgr. of the Central Granaries Co. and the Harris Bros. elvtrs. here for the past 23 years, died of heart failure on Oct. 29. He is survived by his wife, 2 sons and 2 daughters.

Lyons, Neb.—The Carlisle-Burns Elevator formerly P.-V. owned, is closed at present. It is located on the C. & N. W. The W. H. Lyon elvtr., on the C. B. & Q., is now owned by Walter Everett and is operated only part of the time.—A. Moseman.

Omaha, Neb.—The Flanley Grain Co. has opened an office in the Grain Exchange in charge of Earl Triplett, of Sioux City. The Flanley elvtr. has been reopened and the concern has leased elvtr. C, which was formerly operated by Merriam & Millard Co.

Lewistown, Neb.—The Derby Grain Co., Topeka, Kan., has installed electric power in its elvtr. here and will replace its shingle roof with fire resistive material and ironclad the sides. H. M. Lehr has the contract and will add lightning protection to the elvtr. also. The company's east elvtr. here has been torn down.

NEW YORK

Van Etten, N. Y.—F. B. Wilson bought my mill.—J. C. Bresfield.

Van Etten, N. Y.—I have the only elvtr. here, but there is very little grain shipped from this place.—F. B. Wilson.

Norwich, N. Y.—The R. D. Eaton Feed & Grain Co. has discontinued the retail department of its business, concentrating on wholesale grain and feeds. The firm was established here in 1838.

Oneonta, N. Y.—The Oneonta Feed & Grain Exchange has been incorporated to do a wholesale jobbing and brokerage business in grain, flour and feed. Incorporators: J. S. Lauren, D. H. Atchinson and D. P. Lauren.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Bids on the foundation work for the new elvtr. of the Saskatchewan Co-op. Co. were opened on the 19th of this month. The structure is to cost somewhat over a million. Bids on the superstructure will open next spring.

NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, N. Y.—A. A. Housman & Co. contemplate establishing a Chicago office.

New York, N. Y.—Some \$60,000 loss was suffered by Wm. K. Voorhees, when his grain, hay and feed warehouse burned recently.

New York, N. Y.—Bernard Rickenback is representing Deutsche Futtermittel-Gesellschaft of Hamburg in the newly organized grain and flour firm of Bergstrom, Stoeve & Co., Inc.

New York, N. Y.—William Benkert, who formerly was connected at Chicago with Armour Grain Co. as export mgr., was elected to membership of the Produce Exchange and now conducts a general c.i.f. brokerage business.

New York, N. Y.—G. R. Roys is now mgr. of this office recently opened by the Canadian Co-op. Wheat Producers, Ltd. He was formerly connected with the old export house of Sanday & Co., having held the position of sec'y-treas. thereof. H. G. Carter, of Winnipeg, is chief ass't.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bird, N. D.—An elvtr. was built by T. E. Ibberson here for J. Birdsall.

Kief, N. D.—I am new mgr. for the Schmidt Gulack Elvtr. Co.—Martin Snelzle, agt.

St. Thomas, N. D.—The P. J. Whelan Elvtr. has been painted and a new office erected. Tom Whelan is the mgr.

Merricourt, N. D.—I put in a cleaner in the old Powers elvtr. just purchased. J. H. Jenner now owns the Gackle Grain Co.—Herman Gehrke.

Sanborn, N. D.—I bought the Equity Elvtr. here, and will operate as the Sanborn Elvtr. Co.—J. W. Brenner.

Carbury, N. D.—Adolf Maum is new mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., succeeding Anton Wall, who resigned because of his health.

Drayton, N. D.—The Farmers Interstate Elvtr. Co. lost its elvtr. and 20,000 bus. of flax thru a \$45,000 fire Nov. 12; covered by insurance.

Kief, N. D.—The Kief Grain Co. bought a warehouse and are moving it on the railroad frontage. They will build onto it.—W. A. Bokovoy.

Bentley, N. D.—The Bentley Equity Exchange contemplates installing a truck dump and doing some overhauling next spring.—H. J. Greve, mgr.

Fessenden, N. D.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. has just purchased the former Garver elvtr. from T. B. Beiseker and are placing the house in first-class condition. Tom Crissman is buyer.

OHIO

Huron, O.—The Huron Flour Mill has been permanently closed.

Bettsville, O.—Bower & Brown are installing a large oil engine for running their mill.

Unionville Center, O.—I will not build my elvtr. until spring, due to the short crops here.—H. Hall.

Utica, O.—J. W. Campbell, engaged in the milling business at Senecaville, purchased Mills Bros. property here.

Holgate, O.—Mail addressed to the Holgate Co-operative Milling Co. has been returned marked "out of business."

Wisterman, O.—The elvtr. bldg. here has not been serviceable for the past few years.—W. V. Hastings, Agt. N. P.

Bryan, O.—Philip Christman, well known elvtr. and gristmill owner, died recently, following an illness of several years.

Savona, O.—Stauffer & Hoff succeeded the Chickasaw Milling Co. here.—O. P. Hall, E. A. Grubbs Grain Co., Greenville.

Circleville, O.—W. L. Funk has taken a position as mgr. of the grain brokerage business of A. Felty, Columbus, in this city.

Sugarcreek, O.—A new mill is being built here and is expected to be completed by Dec. 1.—J. D. Miller, prop. Empire Flour Mills.

Coldwater, O.—Yeggs blew the safe of the Fox & Hess Milling Co. recently, securing a box of valuable papers and about \$25 in cash.

New Bavaria, O.—The Leipsic Grain Co. has closed its elvtr. here for an indefinite period.—A. J. Hornung, mgr. Farmers Elevator Grain & Supply Co.

Shinrock, O.—At the recent meeting of the stockholders of the Shinrock Elevator & Supply Co. the stockholders voted to retain LeRoy Arndt as mgr.

Cincinnati, O.—Nieman & Nieman now occupy larger offices in the same building where they have been heretofore. The company deals in flour, feed and grain.

Piqua, O.—The Piqua Mfg. Co. has been resided and painted. A 19x100 ft. frost-proof storage warehouse for hay, seed, salt and tankage has also been added.

Conover, O.—The Conover Grain Co. has installed a 20" Bauer Mill and two stands of legs. We bought the machinery from J. M. Bell and J. G. Troester.—G. C. McDonald, mgr.

Washington C. H., Ohio.—The Cissna elvtr. recently turned back by the McDonald Co., who had it under lease, is being operated under the name of Cissna Feed & Grain Co.

Paulding, O.—Safe-blowers used nitro-glycerine in blowing the inner door of the safe in the office of the Paulding Equity Exchange Co.'s elvtr. a short time ago, but obtained only \$14.69 for their trouble.

Coldwater, O.—The Coldwater Grain & Coal Co., which recently took over the Farmers Equity Exchange, is installing a motor driven attrition mill in that plant for grinding feed.

Chillicothe, O.—Judge John E. Sater, of the Federal Court recently set aside his adjudication of the Waverly Grain & Feed Co. as a bankrupt, thus throwing the case back into the Pike county Common Pleas Court as an ordinary receivership case.

Cincinnati, O.—The extensive repairs undertaken by the Perin-Brouse-Skidmore Grain & Mfg. Co., and the additional building erected have been completed. New machinery was installed throughout. The company handles grain and hay and manufactures malted feeds and corn products.

Canton, O.—The Ohio Builders & Milling Co., Inc., has taken over the plant and branch elvtrs. of the former Canton Feed & Milling Co. The Farmers Elevator of New Milford, O., is included in the transaction and will profit by some new equipment and a larger stock of feed.—N. L. Burket, mgr. Farmers Elevator, New Milford, O.

Hartsburg, O.—T. B. McDonald of LaPorte, Ind., has purchased the elvtr. known as the Kimmel elvtr. and the Hartsburg elvtr. of Chas. Ray, of Koutz, Ind. The Kimmel elvtr. at Oakwood, O., will be remodeled and overhauled and coal sheds will be erected. Ed. Timbers will manage the Oakwood plant and Dick Kemp the Hartsburg elvtr.

Mansfield, O.—The Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., Cleveland, has taken over the entire plant of the Federal Mill & Elevator Co., which has been known as the Goemann Grain Elevator Co. The drier of the plant is being changed from steam to electric power, which completes the electrification of the plant. Geo. A. Robinson, who has had charge of the plant for the past 15 years, is continuing in the capacity of general mgr.—F. E. Watkins, pres. Cleveland Grain & Milling Co.

OKLAHOMA

Amber, Okla.—The Pocassett Grain & Elvtr. Co. own both elvtrs. here.

Orlando, Okla.—Mail addressed to F. D. McNew, mgr. Guthrie Cotton Oil Co., has been returned marked "Party out of business."

Bernice, Okla.—We have recently acquired the T. J. Lindsey Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. property at this point.—H. E. Downing, Mode & Downing.

Frederick, Okla.—Elmer O. Billingslea has filed a petition in bankruptcy listing his liabilities at \$71,735 and his assets at \$41,055.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—S. A. Marshall, S. C. Masters and Guy Marshall are the officers and organizers of the Marshall-Masters Grain Co. with offices in the Grain Exchange Bldg.

Delaware, Okla.—The bountiful crops have made it necessary to enlarge the present storage facilities of the branch elvtrs. here of the Lenapah Grain & Hay Co., Lenapah, and additions are now being built.

Beaver, Okla.—The Cox-Henry Grain Co. has again taken over the elvtr. formerly known as the Sterling Grain Co. We just installed a new truck dump and also an electric motor.—J. M. Beauchamp, George E. Probst Grain Co.

Marland, Okla.—The Bliss Co-op. Grain Co. has had a sheller with chain drag, a new elvtr. leg, and a Sidney Corn Cleaner installed by the Star Engineering Co. This installation necessitated enlarging the cupola and a few other changes in the building.

Ponca City, Okla.—In addition of the elvtr. and cotton gin to be built here by Miller Bros. of the "101 Ranch," an alfalfa mill and a warehouse will also be erected. All building is contingent on the extension of the Rock Island tracks for the construction of which application is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Over \$50,000 will be expended in the project.

Geary, Okla.—The Zobisch Grain Co. is carrying on a rather extensive remodeling job, adding 15,000 bus. storage to its present elvtr. and resetting all machinery. The Star Engineering Co. is also putting in a new Eureka No. 976 Combined Corn and Small Grain Cleaner, two new chain drags, new sheller, boot, and other standard equipment.

OREGON

Portland, Ore.—Apoplexy caused the death of R. Palitzch, 60, wealthy retired grain dealer, on Nov. 2.

PENNSYLVANIA

Quakertown, Pa.—Ralph Snyder has purchased the old Strawn Mill and will improve it and do a milling and feed business.

Lewistown, Pa.—I have been appointed receiver for the Spanogle-Yeager Milling Co. and will operate the concern for 3 months, dating from Oct. 23.—E. McLain Watters.

Tylesport, Pa.—Thos. White is installing new feed grinding machinery and a buckwheat flour outfit, displacing stones that have been grinding feed and buckwheat flour for over 100 years.—J. Warren Achey.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Columbia, S. D.—Four grain elvtrs., holding about 65,000 bus. of grain, a large quantity of coal, and 11 box cars, two of which were filled, caught fire and burned through the night of Nov. 9. The fire was not checked until the following morning. The loss is estimated at \$175,000, insurance \$75,000. The fire is said to have been caused from a locomotive spark which lodged in the dry leaves and other combustible materials which had collected under the loading platform of the Columbia Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. Embers from the burning buildings were blown by a stiff south wind into the farming district and a strawstack a mile away was ignited and destroyed. The Geisler, the Atlas, the Farmers Equity and the Columbia Farmers Elvtrs. were the ones destroyed. Two new elevators will, no doubt, be built at once.

SOUTHEAST

Bristol, Va.—The Sparger Mill Co., which is owned by George L. Carter, will be remodeled.

Norfolk, Va.—J. Gray Reid has resigned as hay and grain inspector for the Norfolk City Council.

Atlanta, Ga.—Andrew C. Woolley, pres. of A. C. Woolley & Co., grain dealers, died here Nov. 4. He had been in the grain and hay business for thirty years.

Dothan, Ala.—Bart Thrasher is erecting a new feed mill and grain elevator, which will be used for manufacturing a complete line of feeds. New machinery is being installed for grinding meal and feed.—P. J. P.

Albany-Decatur, Ala.—The Twin Cities Wholesale Grain Co. has placed \$2,500 worth of material on the site where it will build its \$10,000 concrete bldg. which will have a basement floor and 1 floor above the ground.—P. J. P.

Occoquan, Va.—The use of gasoline in attempting to start the engine at the electric light plant, which was housed close to the historic old mill at Occoquan, originated the fire that burned the latter with a loss of \$61,000, minutely insured. The mill was erected in 1791.

Waynesboro, Ga.—The Burke County Mfg. & Marketing Co. is to operate the elvtr. bought by Sidney Bates, formerly mgr. of the Burke County Elvtr. & Marketing Co. The company was capitalized at \$8,000 by S. B. Bates, J. F. McElmurray, John L. Boyd, Edgar Bargeron and W. M. Fulcher.

Lynchburg, Va.—T. A. Jennings retired from the firm he founded in 1893, after 31 years of active service. I organized a company with \$75,000 paid in capital and reincorporated under the name T. A. Jennings Sons, Inc., thus making only a minor change in the original name. We are occupying the old plant which is a 3-story mill constructed brick warehouse with storage capacity for 75 cars of feed, flour and hay, and elvtr. capacity for 30,000 bus. of grain. Officers of the new concern are Clyde Jennings, pres.; J. Dillard Jennings, vice-pres.; and Irwin G. Trent, sec'y-treas. T. A. Jennings will devote his time in the future to his banking and other interests.—Clyde Jennings, pres. T. A. Jennings Sons, Inc.

TENNESSEE

Hillsboro, Tenn.—The Hillsboro Roller Mills have been reopened. Mr. Justice is in charge.

Etowah, Tenn.—N. C. and J. S. Powell have sold the Farmers Milling Co. to Carl Center and Raymond Gobbie, both of Ducktown.

Kingsport, Tenn.—The Click & Jones mill was completely destroyed by fire a short time ago. The fire supposedly started from a gas engine.

Nashville, Tenn.—We will probably increase the storage capacity of our elvtr. on the L. & N. and N. C. & St. L. railroads by adding concrete bins next spring.—D. V. Johnson, Tennessee Grain Co.

Nashville, Tenn.—A 400,000-bu. concrete storage house in connection with their present elvtr. is being built for J. R. Hale & Sons, cotton and grain dealers. An oat purifier and corn drier and improvements are being added to the older structure. The John S. Metcalf Co., of Chicago, is supervising and consulting engineer.

TEXAS

Crosbyton, Tex.—Safe blowers visited the Crosbyton Elvtr. Co. and took a small amount of cash.

Fort Worth, Tex.—George E. Steadman, 50, ass't supt. of the Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co., died here recently.

Stamford, Tex.—The capital stock of the Stamford Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been increased from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Loss is estimated at \$14,000 on the burned Fort Worth Belt Hay & Storage Co.'s warehouse.

Texarkana, Tex.—Barker & Young suffered \$3,000 loss through fire damage to their grain and produce establishment.

Kinney, Tex.—The brick office building of the Collis County Mill & Elevator Co. is being moved intact by house movers.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Another grain elvtr., 750,000 bus. in capacity, will be built here by the Moore-Seaver Grain Co., according to Ben Moore, pres. of the company.

Galveston, Tex.—Frank Kell and J. Perry Burrus have purchased the Texas Star Flour Mills here. The company will operate under the same name. Ed. Lasker was former owner. The plant has 1,600 bbls. daily capacity.

Tulia, Tex.—The Star Engineering Co. is erecting a complete 30,000 bus. elvtr. for the Farmers Grain Co. This replaces a house they recently lost through fire and will be built new from the foundation up. It will have two cleaners and a feed mill on the first floor, which will be driven by their old 15-h. p. type "Y" Fairbanks-Morse engine. A new 10-h. p. motor will be installed in the cupola to drive the elvtr. leg, which will be of 2,500 bus. an hour capacity. Shipping will be handled through a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, installed in the cupola, with a well casing car spout.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—The Great Basin Grain Co. has opened an office here with Parley E. Rigby in charge.—Associated Farmers Mlg. Co.

Ephraim, Utah.—As a result of the burglary reported in the Oct. 10 number the men who burglarized the Ephraim Mlg. & Grain Co.'s plant have confessed and were sent to the state prison.

WASHINGTON

Deer Park, Wash.—I am no longer engaged in the grain business.—R. F. Millard.

Colville, Wash.—After an annual overhauling the Colville Flour Mills has been re-opened.

Kiona, Wash.—Mail addressed to Kelso Grain Co. has been returned marked "out of business."

Seattle, Wash.—Mail addressed to Colt-McLaughlin Co. has been returned marked "out of business."

Walla Walla, Wash.—The office of the Eureka Flour Mills has been entirely re-modeled and the mill improved.

Seattle, Wash.—The affairs of the late George Carmody, who died of infantile paralysis recently, are in the hands of H. Harshman, executor.

Bluestem, Wash.—C. E. Grinell, mgr. of the Pacific Coast Elevator Co.'s warehouse here for the past 10 years, has retired from the grain business.

Spokane, Wash.—All communications for the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n and for the Spokane Grain Exchange, should be addressed to their Pres., Richard J. Stephens, of the R. J. Stephens Grain Co.

Seattle, Wash.—J. A. Pease has organized the J. A. Pease Grain Co., with a capital stock of \$100,000. Headquarters are here. Mr. Pease recently resigned as mgr. of the Portland office of the Bunge Western Grain Co.

WISCONSIN

Watertown, Wis.—All necessary repairs to facilitate the handling of grain have been made by the Fleischmann Malting Co. to its plant.

Sun Prairie, Wis.—Paul Chase, 16, son of the proprietor of the Chase & Son elvtr., died from the results of an explosion of a gasoline line tank. It is thought that the lad attempted to revive the furnace fire with gasoline.

Milwaukee, Wis.—This company is figuring on the possibility of taking over the old concrete tanks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad elvtr. E (remaining from the destructive fire that attacked the main house last June, and having a capacity of 600,000 bus.) and building a workhouse in connection, but nothing definite has been decided.—G. E. Marcy, Grain Marketing Co., Chicago.

Green Bay, Wis.—Forms have been removed from the new grain elvtr. of the Green Bay & Western railroad in its local yards, under lease to the Cargill Grain Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., and the plant will be ready for use Dec. 1. The 10 huge tanks have capacity for 500,000 bus. of grain and are 108 ft. high. James Stewart & Co., Chicago, were the contractors. A second addition of equal size is planned for next summer, says F. B. Seymour, pres. and general mgr. of the railroad.

Superior, Wis.—All members of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission have been affected by the ruling of the Attorney General of Wisconsin which provides that public officers are entitled only to the salary fixed by statute, regardless of whether or not their duties may be increased necessitating overtime. The entire time of the three members of the commission, who receive \$200 per month, is required, overtime included, which this season will be considerable because of the size of the crops this year.

Good Fellowship Dinner at Watseka.

The Iroquois County Grain Dealers Ass'n, headquarters at Watseka, Ill., is doing a splendid work in inducing the grain dealers of that county to cultivate friendly relations not only with one another but with the bankers and farmers of their territory, the purpose being to break down old animosities and place a permanent check on cut throat competition, and overbidding the market.

The dinner given at the Iroquois Hotel, Watseka, on the evening of the 19th, was attended by about 90 grain dealers, bankers, farm bureau men, county agents, and farmers. H. W. Bell of Watseka, Pres. of the Ass'n, acted as toastmaster, and with the assistance of M. D. Pilotte of the Martinton kept the proceedings moving and held all the banqueters until a late hour.

I. E. Merritt, banker of Hoopston, formerly in the grain business, entertained the visitors with many witty stories and a narration of interesting experiences.

M. D. Pilotte conducted an inquiry into the handling of new corn and the condition of the crop gathered that disclosed most discouraging returns from the huskers. Many dealers were refusing to buy or ship new corn for their own accounts, but some had been shipping for the account of farmers who are in a hurry to sell. At one or two stations dealers were buying new corn basis No. 4 and requiring the sellers to stand for the discount inasmuch as some of the shipments had graded No. 5 yellow and sample. None of the dealers seemed to regret the delay in the movement of the new crop. One dealer who had refused to buy any new corn was handling it for the account of farmer patrons at 2c a bushel, but most of the elevator operators insisted that the high cost of repairs and of power made it necessary to charge 3c a bushel for handling.

B. B. Bishop of Sheldon reported that one Indianapolis mill was accepting No. 5 corn at a fixed discount of 1½c off No. 4, while Buffalo buyers were taking No. 5 yellow only at a discount of 3½c off the price of No. 4.

W. E. Culbertson, Secy. of the Illinois Ass'n said that the trouble with the grain trade was that the state already had too many elevators and the margin was so small that it was invariably wiped out by the fixed overhead. He said the dealers about Streator were handling corn and oats on 1c and wheat on 2c. This will hardly pay for taxes and interest on the investment. He appealed to all dealers to get next to their competitors, cultivate their acquaintance and insist on maintaining friendly relations. He said the average amount of grain handled by elevators in Illinois would not exceed 150,000 bu. per year so it is necessary for dealers to take on side lines in order even to make their fixed overhead.

The Illinois territory has been so cut up with railroads and un-needed elevators that very few dealers are handling grain on a profitable margin. Mr. Culbertson appealed to the bankers and farmers to help the grain dealers to establish their business on a profitable basis so that both of them could do business with the elevator operator with full confidence of his being able to carry out his contracts. No one is anxious to do business with the grain buyer who is continually losing money.

Mr. Culbertson pointed out most emphatically that what was a fair margin for one dealer could not be considered a fair margin for all others because of the volume of grain handled, the investment and the mechanical equipment of the elevator was sure to result in different earnings.

During the last four years most of the Illinois dealers have lost money. That is surely not a creditable record for grain handlers anywhere, and he insisted that it would be much better for every one doing business with the elevator operator if he was encouraged and helped to make a living profit. Then he could

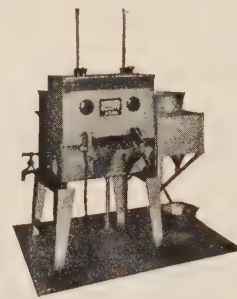
[Continued on page 696.]

LOOK OUT! FOR HEAVY LOSSES HANDLING WET CORN

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Seedburo Quality

is now used by the Government, Grain Inspection Departments and more than 10,000 mills and elevators.



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This scale, designed and manufactured by us, satisfies a long-felt want in the grain trade, for a small, complete office scale for weighing samples for moisture test and for determining test weights for bushel, dockages, weights for mailing, samples, etc.

Write for prices on moisture testers and complete catalog of SEEDBURO Quality grain and seed testing equipment, which includes grain grade specifications.

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SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU

1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Country Elevator Accounting

More About Debit and Credit.

By C. A. LOVELL

Earlier articles in this series have explained many of the principles of debit and credit as applied to the business of a country elevator. It was set down as a general rule that every transaction gives rise to one or more debits, also to one or more credits, and that the totals of debits and credits must always agree exactly.

A further explanation of these principles will now be made, using as an example a transaction that occurs frequently in the operation of a country elevator.

A country grain dealer gives a note to his bank for a round sum, say \$2,000.00. The bank, instead of taking a check for the interest on the loan, merely deducts this item from the principal amount and gives credit for the remainder. The action is called discounting. Let us suppose the note is to run for 2 months, bearing interest at 7%, in which case the interest will be \$23.33. Revenue stamps are no longer necessary on notes. The net proceeds credited by the bank is \$1,976.67.

The entry then is as follows:

Debit the Bank	\$1,976.67
Debit Interest	23.33
Credit Bills Payable.....	2,000.00

The item of interest usually is carried in an account headed "Interest and Discount." Some bookkeepers prefer to term it "Interest and Exchange." Either name, or another that appeals to the owner of the business, will serve as well.

Previous to July 2nd it was necessary to apply revenue stamps to notes and then the 40 cts. tax should have been charged to stamp taxes and deducted from income when making up income tax schedule.

Note a Liability: It is sometimes quite difficult for the business man not thoroughly grounded in the principles of accounting to understand why a note given by the business should be credited. It looks like such an outgoing obligation is a charge upon the business and by no means a credit to it. That, in fact, is precisely what a note is. It is a charge upon the business, a liability. And liabilities always appear on the credit side of the ledger.

The theory involved is that the business receives a benefit from an impersonal something outside. In the example given above this benefit amounts to \$2,000.00.

The something giving this credit is styled "Notes Payable" for convenience and to designate its character as a source of benefit. Anything, whether it be a person or firm or even an inanimate object as a note is entitled to credit when it gives the business a benefit. That credit is given when the \$2,000.00 is entered on the credit side of the "Notes Payable" account.

Another way of stating the matter would be to assume that the \$2,000.00 is received from an individual outside the business and not from the bank, and that no note is given.

In this case it is easy to see that the individual who furnished the \$2,000.00 is entitled to credit for it.

In the example given above the note stands in the place of the individual. The note has no such name as John Smith would have, so it is necessary to give it a name in writing up the books. The name chosen by the accounting world in general is "Notes Payable."

Business Separate Entity: A fact that many business men do not recognize is that a business, every business, is a being within itself. It should be considered entirely separate and apart from the man or men who own it, whether they be one or many.

This state of affairs can be understood without difficult in the case of a corporation, which indeed is looked upon in law and in common usage as an artificial being, capable, so far as

matters of business are concerned, of doing all that a natural person may do and in some directions even more.

Since the business is distinct from its owners, the obligations of a business are to be discharged by itself. It is true, of course, that the owners of the business have certain responsibilities and in the final analysis must accept these responsibilities in paying the obligations if the business is unable to do so; but in accounting for the transactions of the business it should be assumed that the owners do not exist. The business is, and must be, complete within itself. If one of the owners puts additional money into the business either directly or indirectly he should have credit for it. When the business obtains an asset or assumes a liability the books of the business should show both sides of the transaction, which means there should be at once a credit and a debit.

Assets and Liabilities: The note cited in the above example is a liability. Putting it on the credit side of Bills Payable signifies that fact.

The money received from the note is an asset. Placed in the bank, it is an asset in the form of money deposited, and when it is debited to the bank account that fact also is signified. Between the \$2,000.00 credited to "Notes Payable" as a liability and the \$1,976.67 debited to the bank as an asset, there is a difference of \$23.33.

We have seen that the interest is to be debited to "Interest and Discount." But we also debited another amount to the bank and called it an asset. Is it to be understood that the item standing on "Interest and Discount" is also an asset?

No; here is a place where it is necessary to throw additional light on the theory of debit and credit. Here is one case where a debit is not an asset, for obviously enough the interest paid to the bank is a loss. At first glance it may appear that the manner of treating the transaction is wrong, or that the theory of debit and credit is itself faulty.

The manner of making the entry is correct enough. Likewise the theory of debit and credit holds true.

The case may be explained in this way: At the end of the year the profits of the business will stand on the credit side of various accounts. Thus, on the grain account the debit side will show the cost of grain purchased, the credit side will show the money received from sales. If there is a profit, the credits (sales) will exceed the debits (purchases) in which case the profit will be in the form of a credit balance.

Now take the matter of losses, of which interest is typical. They will stand on the debit side of various accounts, thus serving as offsets to the profits. Whatever difference there may be will represent a net profit or a net loss.

The rule, then, is to credit Notes Payable for the full amount of each note executed; to debit the person, firm or bank to whom the note is given for the proceeds of the note; and to debit "Interest and Discount" for the interest charged.

ORGANIZATION of an export flour ass'n, under the Webb-Pomerene Act, which suspends the anti-trust laws for exporting groups, was begun by the Southwestern Millers League, at its last semi-annual meeting, at Kansas City. A com'tee composed of T. L. Hoffman, Carl B. Warkentin, Kansas City, and H. D. Yoder, Topeka, has been appointed to make the by-laws and present them to the millers. The name and capital of the corporation have not yet been determined.

Seeds

CLEVELAND, O.—Oatman & Monfort, seed corn specialists, have moved into new quarters.

ALFRED MACDONALD THORBURN, the last of the Thorburn family of seedsmen, died recently.

BOSWELL, IND.—Clover seed crop here was almost a failure.—C. F. Hall, Farmers Co-operative Co.

GAMBIER, O.—Clover seed crop is almost a failure.—C. C. Shrontz, mgr. Gambier Farmers Co-operative Co.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Schisler-Corneli Seed Co. is remodeling its building and moving its offices to an upper story.

MILES CITY, MONT.—Snell Bros. are the authorized warehousemen and cleaners for the Yellowstone Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Ass'n.

CHICAGO, ILL.—"Excell Seeds" is trademark No. 201,416 filed by the H. A. Sholes & Co. for vegetable, field and lawn grass seeds.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Using the 10-year average as 100% the condition of beans on Nov. 1 was 82.1%.—W. F. Callender, statistician.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Using the 10-year average as 100% the Nov. 1 condition of grain sorghums was 106.4%.—W. F. Callender, statistician.

ONTARIO, ORE.—Ontario Produce Co. was recently organized by J. A. Flanigan and Ross Rice to handle field seeds and grain, for which they have installed machinery.

BOZEMAN, MONT.—W. N. Purdy, treas. of the Gallatin Valley Seed Co., has resigned his position as cashier of the Security Bank & Trust Co., that he may devote all of his time to the seed company.

DELTA, UTAH.—Construction of the alfalfa seed plant of the Los Angeles Tarkio Molasses feed mill has commenced. Plans are held by the officials of the concern for operation by the beginning of 1925.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Western Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its annual fall meeting Nov. 29, 1924, at the Hotel Baltimore here. The morning session will be of particular interest to field seed dealers.

OKLAHOMA, CITY, OKLA.—The average yield of grain sorghums was 21 bus. per acre this year, which indicates a total production of 28,140,000 bus., compared with 18,276,000 bus. last year.—C. H. Robinson, agricultural statistician.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts will hold its annual convention at the new Willard hotel, Dec. 31, 1924, to Jan. 2, 1925, inclusive. An interesting program has been prepared. All interested are invited to attend.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Peppard Seed Co. bought the equipment and seed stocks of the Tobin Seed Co., which was organized 3 years ago by Thomas Tobin after the bankruptcy of the Missouri Seed Co. and recently became defunct, from J. M. Jones, trustee in bankruptcy, for \$3,000. Liabilities of the Tobin concern were estimated at \$60,000.

PARSONS, KAN.—In an attempt to find a variety of alfalfa which will resist winter killing under southeastern Kansas conditions, experiments are being conducted just north of here by the Kansas State Agricultural College experiment station. Tests to determine the best method for growing red clover are also being conducted.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—Riverside county has become one of the leading alfalfa seed producing sections in the West. The total output amount-

over the 1923 yield, and with every evidence of ed to \$204,480, being a considerable increase being still greater the coming year. Hemet was the district having the largest yield in the county, it having 600,000 lbs. Murrieta came second with 420,000 lbs. and Perris came third with 116,000 lbs.—H. J. A.

MADISON, Wis.—New seedlings of clover in central and western Wisconsin were killed by prospects in those sections. An excellent drowth in 1923, which caused poor clover seed growth of clover developed in other sections of the state, but wet weather prevented good seed formation. Yields average only 1.1 bus. per acre from the small acreage that was finally harvested for seed. The state crop is placed at 81,000 bus., only half of that in 1923.—Paul O. Nyhus, agricultural statistician.

TOLEDO, O.—We have a very short crop of red clover. Europe will not export unless prices are very attractive. With export sales made from this country to Europe prices evidently appear reasonable and this market must advance considerably to attract any amount of seed from the other side. Alsike steady. Imports have been heavy, mostly from Canada. Imports the first half of November were 1,021,900 lbs., against 827,600 lbs. last year, 100,200 lbs. 2 years ago and 338,000 lbs. 3 years ago.—C. A. King & Co.

Grass Seed Dealers Adopt Rules

Important in the action taken by the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n, at the La Salle Hotel Chicago, where the mid-winter meeting of the organization was held on Nov. 11, was the unanimous adoption of the international seed trade rules. The resolution follows:

RESOLVED that the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n approves and adopts the International Seed Trade Rules (I. S. T. R.) as a reasonable, fair and helpful means of improving conditions in international trading in agricultural seeds, and that this Ass'n recommends the use of said Rules by American and Canadian seed merchants in international trading.

Present plans of the Ass'n call for the printing of these rules in pamphlet form. Copies may then be secured from Sec'y Clarence K. Jones, 110 South St., Baltimore, Md.

Frauds in the Seed Trade

Having been authorized by the American Seed Trade Ass'n at the Atlantic City convention to appoint a grievance committee for the investigation of fraudulent business practices, Pres. Arthur B. Clark found that this committee was needed. He says:

The number of complaints of frauds, misrepresentation or unfair practices by seedsmen and unauthorized or illegal acts of government officials which this committee has had to handle abundantly attest to the need for such a committee. In the brief space of time in which we have had a clearing house for such complaints, there have been revealed conditions, both among those handling seed, those seedsmen whose operations need curbing or altogether eliminating, and among a certain type of government officials, conditions that we did not heretofore suppose existed, conditions which it behooves us to correct ourselves within the trade or otherwise we shall eventually have to suffer a control from without which is likely to hamper and injure the legitimate and conscientious seedsmen more than it will the unscrupulous ones. It is perfectly apparent that existing seed laws are very inadequately enforced and to protect the honest seedsmen who are conducting his business in accordance with these laws we must accord the administrative officers our full co-operation in the enforcement of seed laws.

The vast majority of seedsmen are upright and straightforward and conduct their business in accordance with those fundamental principles which we all know should actuate all good business. It is a solemn obligation of this Ass'n which has the responsibility of protecting the interests of this commendable type of seedsmen to exert its utmost effort toward the elimination of fraud, misrepresentation and unfair dealing in seed. It is our duty to do our own housecleaning and this grievance committee can be a potent factor in accomplishing this work.

Return on Warehouse Investment.

[Continued from page 684.]

cluding these warehouses. They have been idle long enough to raise a reasonable presumption that the investment in them was not prudent, and the evidence, in so far as it bears on the question, indicates that there is no immediate prospect that their use will be further required—that the competition of more favorably situated warehouses has destroyed their value.

Method of Calculating Rate Base.—The appellant owns a warehouse property situated at a place called Mayview. This property consists of certain buildings on the highlands at the top of the Snake river canyon, a tramway approximately one and one-half miles long leading therefrom to the bottom of the canyon, and a warehouse on the bank of the river at the foot of the tramway. Grain for storage is received from the producers at the buildings first mentioned, from whence it is carried over the tramway to the warehouse. In estimating the value of this property the department used as part of the base a valuation made of the property some years before, adding thereto the value of the improvements made to the property subsequent to the valuation. The appellant objects to this on two grounds: First, because the order was not made a part of the record; and, second, because the owner was not represented at the time the valuation was made. But we think these objections must be based upon a misapprehension of the state of the record. We find in the record a copy of the order introduced as Exhibit No. 5, and the order recites on its face that at the hearing the then owner appeared in person. As a result of this hearing certain improvements on the property were required to be made, and the schedule of charges was increased over those then prevailing. The appellant acquired the property, it is true, subsequent to this hearing, but the department made inquiry as to the value of the betterments made to the property by the appellant since it acquired the ownership, and added these values to the values found at the prior hearing in formulating a rate base.

Inadequacy of Rate of Return.—Complaint is made that the rate of return permitted by the department is inadequate. It is indeed below the estimates made by the warehouse operators. Their testimony is to the effect that there are many risks involved in the storage and handling of commodities of the sort here in question, and that a somewhat higher rate of return than is normally exacted for the use of money is necessary to induce capital to invest in the enterprise. But the question involved when it reaches the courts is whether the rate of return permitted is confiscatory. As we have shown, the rate of return sought to be established by the department is 10 per centum on the sums prudently invested in the properties. We cannot hold that this is confiscatory.

Can Make Order Retroactive.—The effective date of the order, while prior to the date of the entry of the order, is subsequent to the time the department acquired jurisdiction. It would seem that this difference should make a difference in the rule. It was so held in *Boston & Worcester Railroad Corporation v. Western Railroad Corporation*, 14 Gray (Mass.) 253. In that case a commission exercising powers similar to the powers conferred on the department in this instance made its order effective as of a date prior to the time it acquired jurisdiction. The court held that this was beyond its powers; that their determination could only take effect from and after the institution of the proceedings and allowed the order to stand as effective from that time, although the time antedated the time of the actual entry of the order. The powers of the department in such matters are legislative rather than judicial, and its powers were as potent from the time it acquired jurisdiction as they were at any subsequent time. We hold, therefore, that the order was not in this respect in excess of power.

The judgment of the trial court will stand affirmed.—228 Pac. Rep. 1022.

New Process for Drying Hay and Corn.

A process for artificially drying hay or corn has recently been perfected by the Institute of Agricultural Engineering at Oxford University, Oxford, England.

Installation of the process costs only \$200 and operation costs only \$2.30 per ton. This cost remains constant. The cost of naturally drying hay is \$2.70 a ton in a good year and may be \$3.60 in a bad year.

Paraffin fuel heats air which is driven into the center of the hay ricks by fans. By this process a rick of from 20 to 25 tons of hay may be dried in 8 hours.

Corn in the crib is dried by the same process in the same way.

HESS PNEUMATIC GRAIN DRIERS

Used everywhere—

NONE BETTER

For twenty-five years this drier has led all others in efficiency, economy and convenience. Made in various sizes, suitable for all grain drying needs. Tell us your wants.

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CHICAGO

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the most complete and up-to-date code published for the use of the grain dealers and millers. Its use will protect the contents of your messages as no other code used in the domestic grain trade can do. Its 146 pages of bond paper contain 13,745 expressions for present-day terms, and no two of them are near enough alike to cause confusion in the translation of messages. Bound in flexible leather. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

315 South La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Feedstuffs

CORDELL, OKLA.—The Rigsbee Feed Co. recently installed a new feed mill.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—The Keystone Feed Co. recently organized here with \$15,000 capital. Henry G. Bush, Jr., is treas.

JOEL, WIS.—Anderholm Bros., Inc., of Clear Lake, recently installed a Monarch Attrition Mill and a 50-h.p. motor in their feed plant.

ALBION, MICH.—Roy Clark, associated with the Frank E. Nowlin Co. for several years, has leased one of that company's feed mills.

DENVER, COLO.—The new mill of the Mountain States Mixed Feed Co. is now in full operation and is supplying an encouraging demand.

STRYKER, O.—A warehouse and feed plant has been erected for the Stryker Farmers Exchange. Considerable new machinery has been installed.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Bennett & Cole have incorporated with \$20,000 capital to deal in flour and feed. Directors are C. M. Bennett, H. L. Cole and Clara Leverich.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Purina feed dealers of this section concluded a 2-day convention at Signal Mountain inn, Nov. 11. Methods of selling were thoroly discussed.

EDINBORO, PA.—Edinboro Co-operative Ass'n has purchased one of the feed mills of F. F. Harrison. Mr. Harrison is continuing operation in his second mill at Edinboro.

EAST CARONDELET, ILL.—G. J. Rubel recently erected a chicken feed and cornmeal mill. It has a capacity of about 250 sacks of chicken feed and 80 sacks of cornmeal per day.

INDEPENDENCE, KAN.—W. H. Payne, owner of the Payne Grain Co., recently purchased the O'Connell Feed Mill from Frank O'Connell, who has operated it since his father's death.

ARDMORE, OKLA.—A small fire originated in the seed storage house of the Choctaw Oil Mill on the morning of Nov. 1. Timely arrival of the fire crew quickly quenched it and little damage was done.

DECATUR, ILL.—Necessary changes in the American Hominy Co. plant are rapidly being effected by the Decatur Milling Co., which now owns it, and it is being prepared to operate by the end of the month.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.—The Calallam Grain Co., of Sequim, has bought C. C. Hauptly's share in the Hauptly Feed Co., which will continue operations under its old name, but under the supervision of A. S. Marler.

ROSWELL, N. M.—Frank Kell and R. S. Allen, of Wichita Falls, Texas, have become associated with C. C. Littleton and others of Roswell, to erect a \$100,000 cottonseed, feed and flour mill at Roswell, which will be managed by Mr. Littleton.

KEOKUK, IA.—The Keokuk branch plant of the defunct American Hominy Co. is being operated by an organization formed by C. M. Rich and financially interested Keokuk people. It is known as the Purity Oats Co. and manufactures Purity Oats products.

FEED LICENSE fees collected in Ohio during the year ending June 30, 1923, amounted to \$32,720; fertilizer license fees, \$21,180; reduction plant fees, \$2,900; fines for prosecutions, \$870; agricultural lime and limestone license fees, \$1,100; special analysis fees, \$200.

TEXARKANA, TEX.—"Maud Purina," the bronze figure of a mule, which was being offered as a prize in a contest participated in by dealers in this territory, was awarded to the Clark-Lynn Grain Co. for increased business as compared with business done during the same period last year.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Minneapolis crushing mills are shipping linseed oil cake for the first time since the war. Commitments already made call for the moving of 3,000 tons during this month. Bids are on a parity with domestic meal quotations and foreign countries furnish an encouraging demand.

RICE LAKE, WIS.—E. Craite, of Minneapolis, says he will take the flour machinery out of his mill here and install a feed mixing plant, as he has made arrangements with a Minneapolis elevator concern to grind screenings and mix 2,000 tons of feed per month for it.

BRAMAN, OKLA.—Geo. B. Foltz has leased the flour and feed plant of the Braman Mills and is making the necessary repairs for capacity operation and adding a chicken feed department. Increased business has followed an oil boom in that territory. The mill is owned by Eben Decker, a farmer near Braman, who built it in 1920 and has operated it irregularly during the 4 years since.

HICKMAN, KY.—The Walker Meal & Feed Co. plant was completely destroyed by fire on Nov. 13, entailing an estimated loss of \$15,000. The cause of the blaze, which spread to the flour mills of the Hickman Milling & Feed Co., completely destroying them also and causing a loss of \$30,000, is undetermined. Several cars of grain were lost. Insurance amounted to \$11,000 on the Walker plant and \$10,000 on the Hickman concern.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The new Ralston Purina Mills plant in the east bottoms of Kansas City have been structurally completed. The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. erected the building. Machinery is now being installed and officials of the concern hold hopes for operating the plant by the early part of January. This is one of the largest mixed feed plants in the west, having elevator storage for 500,000 bus. of grain and a manufacturing capacity of 500 tons of mixed feed in a 10-hour day.

DES MOINES, IA.—The Mid West Mills have been incorporated with an authorized capital of \$40,000; the incorporators are T. P. Sharpnack, G. B. Stewart and C. Shannon. The officers are: W. F. Harrah, Niles, Mich., pres.; G. B. Stewart, V.-pres.; T. P. Sharpnack, sec'y and gen'l mgr.; C. Shannon, gen'l sales mgr. The above with F. G. Redfield constitute the Board of Directors. The newly organized company will manufacture balanced food rations for poultry, cattle, hogs, etc., and will operate the plant formerly known as Sargent & Ash Mills.

Grain Sorghums Schools Held.

For the purpose of affording an opportunity to grain inspectors to learn how to apply the new grades for grain sorghums, the United States Bureau of Economics held schools, lasting for 4 days each, at Wichita, Oct. 29; Oklahoma City, Nov. 3; Fort Worth, Nov. 10; San Francisco, Nov. 17; Portland, Ore., Nov. 24.

One more school will be held. It is scheduled for Chicago, Dec. 8. On Dec. 1 the tentative grades for sorghums become effective as official, for which Congress has made proper provision and supplied sufficient funds for enforcement. The grades were published on page 561, in the Oct. 25, 1922, number of the Journal.

Heretofore no appeal could be made from a chief inspector's grading. When the government takes direct control appeals can be carried to a supervisor and beyond to the special board at Chicago.

Under the Grain Standards Act, state employed inspectors are granted licenses for grading sorghums. Privately employed inspectors are granted licenses upon examination. Thru the schools, which have been held, privately employed inspectors have had an opportunity to fit themselves for proper grading of grain sorghums.

Adulteration and Misbranding.

Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Chickasha, Okla., shipped a quantity of cottonseed screenings from Oklahoma into the State of Kansas. The labels on the product called for not less than 43% protein. Analysis showed it contained but 40.5% protein. The U. S. attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma filed an information against the corporation. On Apr. 28, 1924, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and a fine of \$150 and costs was imposed.

Peoples Oil & Fertilizer Co., Anderson, S. C., shipped a quantity of cottonseed meal from South Carolina into North Carolina, which was guaranteed to contain 36% protein and not more than 14% fiber. Analysis showed that it contained 34.75% protein and 14.62% crude fiber. The U. S. attorney for the Western District of South Carolina filed an information against the corporation. On Nov. 28, 1923, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant and a fine of \$35 imposed.

Mann Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., shipped 500 sacks of alleged misbranded linseed-oil meal from Buffalo, N. Y., in 2 lots consigned to destinations in Pennsylvania where they were seized, upon the filing of libels, by the U. S. attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, praying seizure and condemnation of the product. The guaranteed analysis called for 34% protein, 6% fat, 10% fiber. The product fell short of 34% protein. Ezl. Dunwoody Co. and J. W. Eshelman & Sons appeared as claimants for respective portions of the property and on June 24, 1924, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered and the product was ordered released upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds in the aggregate sum of \$450, on the condition that the product be relabeled correctly.

Best-Clymer Manufacturing Co. shipped 188 sacks of Hy-Peak Sweet Feed from Fort Smith, Ark., to Dallas, Tex., on or about June 10, 1922. The U. S. attorney for the Northern District of Texas filed a libel praying seizure and condemnation of the product, charging misbranding. The labels on the 188 sacks called for 100 pounds of Hy-Peak Sweet Feed containing 60% alfalfa meal, 15% ground sorghum leaves, and 25% molasses. The guaranteed analysis called for not less than 9.5% crude protein, not less than 1.5% crude fat, not less than 34% nitrogen-free extract, and not more than 22% crude fiber. The product was alleged not to contain the amount of crude protein stated. No claimant appeared for the property and on Feb. 4, 1924, a decree of the court was entered, judging the product misbranded and ordering its destruction, due to its having become unfit for feeding purposes previous to that time.

Argentine Government to Build Grain Elevators.

The Minister of Agriculture has submitted to the Congress of Argentina proposed legislation for the control, by the Government, of commerce in agricultural products, for the purpose of preventing and suppressing monopolies and other acts prejudicial to the agricultural interests of the country.

The bill as submitted provides for the establishment of official standards for each product, as well as standard types of containers therefor, and the creation of a commission made up of three members to be known as the Agricultural Trade Control Commission, which would be charged with the enforcement of the law.

The executive would also be authorized to construct grain elevators and public warehouses at seaports, railway terminals, and elsewhere; funds necessary for the purpose to be obtained by the issuance of bonds in a sum not to exceed 50,000,000 pesos paper. The executive would be empowered to turn over to private companies the construction and the exploitation of the elevators under a guarantee of a profit of 6 per cent per annum for a period of ten years.

Previous attempts of the Argentine Government to regulate and control the trade in farm products has resulted in so much distress to the producers it is doubtful if this last wild proposal will gain the support of the farmers.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

I. C. supplement No. 36 to tariff No. 1537-G, supplement No. 32 to I. C. C. No. A-9865, effective Dec. 15, reduces the rate on carloads of soya bean meal, taking a minimum weight of 40,000 lbs., from Indianapolis, Ind., to Peoria, Ill., to 11½ cents.

C. & E. I. supplement No. 3 to tariff No. 615, I. C. C. No. 88, effective Dec. 10, eliminates the grain and grain products rates to Allyn, Cruse, Empire Jct., and Hayes, Mich., due to those stations being abandoned thru the authority of I. C. C. Finance Docket No. 3216 of Feb. 11, 1924.

I. C. supplement No. 35 to tariff No. 1537-G, supplement No. 31 to I. C. C. No. A-9865, effective Dec. 4, reduces the rates on grain products between several Illinois stations on the Mo.-Ill. R. R., and East St. Louis and St. Louis, besides making several other changes.

E. B. Boyd supplement No. 11 to Western Trunk Lines Circular No. 11-B, I. C. C. No. A-619, effective Dec. 15, permits the same transit arrangements as apply on grain and grain products, which take corn rates, to apply at Wisconsin points on carloads of dried beet pulp, moving on Wisconsin intrastate traffic.

A. T. & S. F. tariff No. 7481-K, I. C. C. No. 10024, cancels tariff No. 7481-J, effective Dec. 1. This tariff gives joint and proportional commodity rates applying on grain products and seeds, in carloads, from stations in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, also Superior, Neb., on the A. T. & S. F., G. C. & S. F., L. & T. and G. C. W., to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

C. R. I. & P. tariff No. 31408-E, I. C. C. No. C-11394, effective Dec. 1, gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products, seeds and broom corn, in carloads, from stations in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico and Oklahoma, also Council Bluffs, Ia., and Memphis, Tenn., to Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans, La., and stations in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Oklahoma, except as noted within the tariff.

A. T. & S. F. supplement No. 15 to tariff No. 5655-A-2, I. C. C. No. 9367, effective Nov. 12, reduces the wheat and corn rates from Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., St. Joseph, Mo., and Atchison, Argentine, Leavenworth, and Turner, Kan., when originating beyond, to Galveston, Houston, Beaumont, and Texas City, Tex. (when for export to Cuba, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Central and South America, Jamaica, Mexican Gulf Ports and Foreign Countries), to 30 and 28½ cents per 100 lbs., respectively.

Contents Ocean Rates Should Be Elastic

Regarding the complaint by South Atlantic and Gulf ports, charging that the freight rates from North Atlantic ports to foreign destinations are unduly discriminatory and unreasonable, and requesting the establishment of rates from South Atlantic and Gulf ports which will not exceed corresponding rates from North Atlantic ports, Traffic Manager G. S. Henderson, as intervener for the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, submitted a brief declaring:

We have conclusively shown that the theory of equalized inland and ocean rates via all ports is not advanced in the "public interest," but in the interest of what is now the largest port of the country, and the only effect such an equalization can have will be to add to the pre-eminence of that one port—to make the big port bigger and the smaller ports smaller, which is admittedly not in the "public interest."

A factor which cannot be overlooked is the competition of the Canadian ports. The common competition today of the north Atlantic ports, and to an extent on some commodities of the Gulf ports, is the port of Montreal. This elasticity of ocean rates today is the only implement by which American ports meet the competition of Montreal, and it should be borne in mind that any effort to bring about an equalization of rates through the various ports of

this country involves the making of rates by some hard and fast rule, eliminating all elasticity. This can have but one result, and that is, the diversion of a large volume of American commerce through the Canadian ports.

Kansas City Wants Lower Rates.

The Kansas City Board of Trade's complaint that the proportional rates on grain and grain products from the Kansas City district to points in the Lower Mississippi Valley were unreasonable and prejudicial, led to examination of them by Burton Fuller, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission. He found they were preferential to Omaha, St. Louis and Cairo, Ill., in Docket 15630, and recommended fixing the proportional rate from Kansas City at 3½ cents under Omaha, or to make thru rates from the South Platte area, not exceeding the combination over Omaha or Kansas City.

The findings of the examiner are satisfactory to the Kansas City Board of Trade, but the relief proposed is considered insufficient to remove the discrimination. The Board had asked for 6 to 7 cents under the Omaha rates on grain products, the rate from Omaha to Memphis being 23½ cents and from Kansas City to the same destination, 22½ cents—only 1 cent lower. Some time before Dec. 4 the Kansas City Board will file exceptions to the report, covering this item. Then the Commission will make a final decision.

Supply Trade

The more salesmen know about advertising, the better the teamwork between advertising and sales departments will be.—Class.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—On Nov. 10 the B. S. Constant Mfg. Co., Inc., was adjudicated a bankrupt in the District Court of the United States. The first meeting of the creditors of this company will be held in this city Dec. 2, at 9 a. m.

CHICAGO, ILL.—We have discontinued the making and selling of moisture testers and grain grading apparatus. We have sold all of our supplies in stock in these lines, together with our good will, to the Seed Trade Reporting Bureau, for whom we bespeak the patronage of all of our customers in this line. This does not mean the grain drier, and on this we are ready to serve as always.—G. H. Hess, pres., Hess Warming & Ventilating Co.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Among the many exhibits to be seen at the Grand Central Palace, Dec. 1 to 6 at the National Exhibition of Power and Mechanical Engineering, will be an interesting display of spur and worm gear speed reducers by Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Co. Demonstration will be made as to the application of these compact enclosed reduction units to industrial equipment.

CHICAGO, ILL.—During the past year, Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Co. has been making a number of improvements in its manufacturing equipment. Machines of older types have been discarded and replaced with more modern equipment in many departments and the whole plant brought up to the top notch of efficiency. One of the interesting additions to the present equipment is an elaborate and expensive machine for the grinding of spur gear teeth. The gear tooth grinder is a machine equipped with a flat grinding wheel, which is dressed true with a diamond point. This wheel is moved through a marvelously accurate indexing mechanism along the form of a true involute curve of the pitch desired. The advantages claimed for the spur gears finished on the gear tooth grinding machine are quietness in operation, elimination of vibration, back lash, greater efficiency, saving in power and longer life.

WE HAVE SOLD

to Seed Trade Reporting Bureau, 1018 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, all our stock and supplies of **Moisture Testers and Grain Grading Apparatus**, together with our good will in those lines.

We bespeak for them a continuance of the business with which we have been favored.

Hess Grain Driers will still be made and sold by us.

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

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CHICAGO

Clark's Wagon Load Grain Tables

(ON CARDS)

show the reduction of any weight of grain from 100 to 4090 pounds by ten pound breaks, to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60 70 and 72 pounds.

Six tables printed in two colors, on both sides of three cards, size 5½ x 10½ inches. Price 65 cents, postage 4 cents.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

930 So. La Salle St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Supreme Court Decisions

Landlord's Right to Sell Crop.—Delivery of crop by tenant to landlord to pay rent, consisting of one quarter of the crop, and to sell balance and apply on advances, vested in the landlord title to the crop, with power to apply it to rent and advances.—*White v. Kinney. Supreme Court of Alabama*, 101 S. E. 427.

Car Order Must be in Writing.—Rule of carrier, approved by Interstate Commerce Commission, that orders for cars must be placed with local agent in writing, cannot be waived by acceptance of oral order by agent, or otherwise; rule being part of tariff.—*Davis v. Henderson. Supreme Court of the United States*, 45 Sup. Ct. Rep. 24.

Landlord's Lien.—Crops produced upon rented premises are by operation of law encumbered with the landlord's lien for supplies unpaid for, furnished by him to the tenant to make the crop, although such lien has not been foreclosed by levy as provided for by statute.—*Cochran v. Waits, etc., Co.*, 127 Ga. 93, 56 S. E. 241.—*Streetman v. Turner. Court of Appeals of Georgia*, 124 S. E. 549.

Oral Cancellation of Contract not Binding without Redelivery of Goods.—Oral agreement between buyer and seller of goods worth \$100 or more, reinvesting title in seller in consideration of cancellation of buyer's indebtedness to seller, without redelivery of goods from buyer to seller, held void, under Comp. Laws, 1915, § 11835.—*Brewster v. General Builders Supply Co.*, *Supreme Court of Michigan*, 200 N. W. 283.

Regulation of Warehouse Charges by State.—Prudent investment method used by department of public works in establishing rate base for warehouses by which they were allowed income slightly in excess of 10 per cent, on moneys prudently invested, plus a reasonable operating surplus, held not in violation of Const. U. S., Amend. 14, being prescribed by statute.—*Pacific Coast Elevator Co. v. Department of Public Works of Washington. Supreme Court of Washington*, 228 Pac. 1022.

Injury to Person Unloading Car.—Where a carrier places cars on a service track to be unloaded by the consignee, and has knowledge that a person is inside the car for the purpose of unloading it, and moves the car to another service track, and in the switching movements violently causes an impact of unusual force, by which the person so unloading the car is injured, it is liable for the damages so caused to such person.—*Natchez & S. Ry. Co. v. Guice. Supreme Court of Mississippi*, 101 South 439.

Crop Mortgage.—Mortgage on crops, without stating time or location, or on crops raised or to be raised, without stating the year, are roving and uncertain descriptions. Generally, omnibus or roving descriptions in chattel mortgages are too indefinite, general, and uncertain to furnish, through constructive notice thereof, means of identification, and furnish neither guide nor protection to purchaser or seller, concerning specific chattels.—*Teigen v. Occident Elevator Co. Supreme Court of North Dakota*, 200 N. W. 38.

Arbitration.—If the submission to arbitrators is for the purpose of settling the differences between the parties then in litigation without requiring them to proceed under the strict rules of law, and there is nothing in the award or the case which shows that the arbitrators intended to arrive at the award by observing the rules of law, the award will not be set aside because a court of law would have decided otherwise. Generally, under such submission a mistake of law will not vitiate the award unless it is so glaring as to shock the

conscience and warrant the conclusion that the arbitrators were biased, prejudiced, or influenced by some ulterior motive.—*Brodhead-Garrett Co. v. Davis Lumber Co. Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia*, 124 S. E. 600.

Tax on Puts and Calls Constitutional.—Future Trading Act, § 3, imposing tax on every privilege or option for contract, either of purchase or sale of grain, known to trade as indemnities, held constitutional, in view of power conferred by Const. art. 1, § 8. Power of Congress to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises is beyond question, nor can judiciary restrain such power, though taxes imposed may be onerous, burdensome, and prohibitive.—*Trusler v. Crooks. U. S. District Court, Missouri*, 300 Fed. 996.

Gambling Transactions of Elevator Manager not Ratified by Directors.—In an action by an elevator company against its former manager and his surety for funds misappropriated by the manager in grain gambling, the court did not err in refusing to submit the question of ratification of manager's acts by the elevator company to the jury, where the gambling transactions were carried on through a commission house under purely fictitious names, and the records of such transactions submitted to the elevator company were drawn in such fashion as to conceal their real character, and the manager of the company had charge of the books, and the officers of the company depended upon him for information concerning the records and he informed them that he was not gambling.—*Outlook Farmers Elevator Co. v. American Surety Co. Supreme Court of Montana*, 223 Pac. 905.

Goodfellowship Dinner at Watseka.

[Continued from page 691.]
market the farmers grain more economically and more efficiently.

W. L. Smith of Sheldon who was asked to explain the characteristics of good milling oats insisted that no stain must penetrate the hull of grain intended for oatmeal.

Ben Bishop warned the shippers that the makers of corn flakes could not use corn which weighs 45 lbs. or less and nothing was to be gained by shipping light chaffy corn which has little milling value to him because his principles would not accept such stuff.

Judge C. W. Raymond of Watseka, one of the greatest grain growers of Iroquois county, found much encouragement for the farmer in the friendly meeting of the business builders of that county. He gave a most interesting analysis of the county's production, its banking capital and deposits, and the money invested in grain elevators. The Judge in addition to supplying the beautiful chrysanthemums which decorated the tables and supplying cigars for the dealers to burn, also supplied sugar made from corn;—white table sugar, and none used it could detect any difference from the regular cane sugar they have been accustomed to use. He called attention to a regulation of the Dept. of Agri. which worked an unfair discrimination against sugar made from corn and favored sugar made from cane or beets. The sentiment of the dealers was against all such discrimination.

The meeting was surely a great success and should make for more friendly relations among the business builders of the county.

South Dakota Differential Between C. & N-W. R. R. and C. M. & St. P. Lowered.

Interstate Commerce Commission Docket No. 13000, Board of Railroad Commissioners of State of South Dakota v. Chicago & North-Western Ry. et. al, has been issued as a supplemental and more specific order, making certain modifications on the original report, 85 I. C. C. 217.

In the original case the Commission found the rates on grain and grain products from South Dakota points to various markets unreasonable and prescribed reasonable rates to become effective Mar. 10, last. The principal carriers involved were the Chicago & North-Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Quite evidently the readjustment was not entirely satisfactory. The North-Western filed a petition alleging the carriers had disregarded the intention of the decision, and asked issuance of a supplemental report which would be more specific. Correspondence with the Milwaukee brought no formal replies to the petition, but the Milwaukee contended that the complaints were not well founded.

In the original decision the Commission held that the rates on wheat and coarse grain from South Dakota points to Omaha, Neb., were unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded the rates from the same points to Sioux City, Ia., by more than 4 cents per 100 pounds, over the North-Western and 6 cents per 100 pounds over the Milwaukee, the 2-cent spread between these roads being due to the fact that the Milwaukee route from Sioux City to Omaha was about 55 miles longer than that of the North-Western.

This 6-cent differential via the Milwaukee resulted in rates which exceed those for equal distances from South Dakota points to Iowa points, under the scale prescribed in the previous report, by from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds. By just that much they are unreasonable from South Dakota points to Omaha and the Commission ordered them reduced to those which would be obtained under the scale, subject to the rates in effect via the North-Western, as representing the lowest rates required.

Only certain points of origin were named in prescribing rates to Minneapolis, Chicago, and Milwaukee, under the original report. Later, in publishing the rates, the carriers generally applied them from intermediate points in all cases where a fixed lower rate had not been specified. They did not grade them down with the idea of a closely graded mileage scale, which would have resulted in a more general reduction of rates from South Dakota. I. C. C. No. 13000 includes a scale for South Dakota stations with the maximum rates which may be applied from them to Minneapolis, Chicago and Milwaukee.

Between some of these stations appears breaks of as much as $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds. The Commission directs that such wide breaks should be avoided and the spread between any 2 such points of origin in South Dakota should not exceed 1 cent per 100 pounds, except as otherwise provided for in the order. The 6-cent differential is destroyed by this order and the 4-cent differential of the North-Western, between Sioux City and Omaha, established.

Terminal Elevator Project Defeated.

Minnesota voters, looking across the state line and seeing the effects of state owned and operated elevators in its neighbor, North Dakota, thoroly and decisively defeated such a proposed project for their own state, in their recent election.

The proposal to amend the Minnesota state constitution so as to permit the state to own and operate terminal elevators failed to appeal to the people as wise. In defeating it they showed good judgment.

Consolidated Adjustment Co. Railroad Claim Adjusters Association Building CHICAGO

Charges—33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the amount collected.

No charge if nothing collected.

Handling more than 10,000 claims annually

Grain Carriers

BUFFALO is expected to hold more grain in boats this fall for winter storage than in any former winter.

THE SUPREME COURT has declared the section of the Transportation Act of 1920, which authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue emergency transportation orders, as valid and constitutional.

ADMIRAL H. I. CONE has been appointed general manager of the U. S. Fleet Corp., which newly created position he will fill in addition to the vice-presidency he holds under L. C. Palmer, pres. of the corp.

CANCELLATION of proportional rates on grain and related articles from Des Moines, Ia., to Cairo, Ill., via East St. Louis and the St. Louis Southwestern railway, which would restrict the transit privileges at Cairo, and increase the rates over the route mentioned, has been abandoned.

COMPLAINT by the Royal Milling Co. against the 56-cent rate on wheat from Western Nebraska to Great Falls, Mont., has been dismissed by the I. C. C. as not unreasonable. A rate of 36 cents had been in effect as an emergency measure on account of drouth for 6 months prior to June 1, 1920.

SHIPPERS ARE expressing their disapproval of the carriers' proposal to cut 6th Class rates 2% while increasing the 1st to 4th class rates, inclusive, by a total of 19%, in the Central Freight Ass'n, Western and Northwestern territories. The Interstate Commerce Commission has called a hearing for both sides in I. C. C. docket No. 15879.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Examination of witness on the application of British Columbia for equalization of export and domestic grain rates has been completed and railways have until Dec. 1 to file a written argument against the argument submitted by the province before the Railway Commission, according to H. A. McKeown, chief commissioner.

NET REVENUE obtained at the Panama Canal amounted to \$17,209,572 during the fiscal year ended June 30, which was greater than at any other period since its construction. To this figure, which represents the profits accrued from the waterway itself and business operations in connection with canal activities, is added \$1,044,887, earned by the Panama railroad, making the combined net revenue \$18,254,459.

RAILROADS THIS year established 7 new high records for all time, in handling without car shortage or congestion, a tremendous volume of freight. The greatest number of cars loaded for any week in history were loaded with revenue freight during the week ended Oct. 25, the total being 1,112,345 cars. The number of surplus freight cars and serviceable locomotives in storage was in excess of 1,000,000 cars per week.

IN A BRIEF filed in the rate hearings before the United States Shipping Board, 37 steamship carriers operating from North Atlantic ports justified the present differentials between North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Gulf port rates. New York has a heavy volume of cargo, frequent sailings and only 27 days steaming time to Europe, whereas Southern Atlantic and Gulf ports lack New York's banking facilities and rail and barge canal connections, besides having a steaming time of 32 and 40 days, respectively. New York can ship more economically and a greater volume of cargo is carried back to it from Europe. These conditions were in effect before the conference and have remained. Rates on grain, which are not subject to conference control, range from 19c to 21½c per 100 pounds from the Gulf, compared with 14c to 16¾c from North Atlantic ports.

INABILITY of the Rosedale elevator, Rosedale, Kan., to bring proof of damage under sections 2 and 3, and the long-and-short-haul clause of section 4, of the Interstate Commerce Act, caused the Interstate Commerce Commission to deny it reparation on account of switching grain and grain products, in carloads, between certain points in the Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., switching district, in Docket 15227, Fowler Commission Co. v. St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.

THE ERIE and Oswego canals will close to navigation Dec. 13. The Champlain, Cayuga and Seneca divisions will close on Dec. 6, unless weather conditions force an earlier closing. Storage of boats in lock chambers will not be permitted this year. Permits from the State Canal System must be obtained to use any portion of the waterway for storage. No storage will be permitted in the Erie Canal or the canalized Mohawk River between locks 6 and 16.

SIoux CITY, IA.—Elimination of arbitraries or additions to the regular thru rates on grain and grain products shipped from Sioux City to Chicago and St. Louis, when originating beyond Sioux City, was asked by the Sioux City Grain Exchange in a hearing begun before Examiner Keeler on Nov. 12. The regular Sioux City to Chicago and St. Louis thru rate is 17½ cents on wheat and 16 cents on coarse grains. Carriers have been adding arbitraries of from 1 to 3 cents on shipments originating beyond. Sioux City contends thru rates should apply to these shipments, in as much as they apply at other markets to the detriment of Sioux City.

THE ARMOUR Grain Co. sought reparation on 318 shipments of grain and grain products from Illinois and Indiana points to Chicago for reshipment via the Great Lakes, which were made during the period of Federal control, charging that the rates were unjust, unreasonable, and unduly preferential of competitor, due to the fact that a supplemental order of the I. C. C. permitted increase of proportional rates to Chicago. The road used was one of the only two which increased these rates. The Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket No. 14517 declared the rates were reasonable and no damage had been done the complainant on account of any undue prejudice.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—At a hearing held here on Nov. 5, which had been asked by the Arkansas Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n, the Arkansas Railroad Commission granted a rate adjustment on mixed cars of cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls, which provides that each commodity will take rates published in certain Southwest lines tariffs, subject to 30,000 lbs. minimum weight, provided the weight of the cottonseed meal does not exceed 33½ percent of the aggregate weight of the carload. If the aggregate weight of the commodities does not equal or exceed 30,000 the deficiency will be charged for at the lowest rate applicable to any commodity in the car. When the cottonseed meal exceeds 33½ percent of the contents of the mixed car, charges will be made as for straight carloads of cottonseed meal.

C. P. & St. L. Sold.

Seven bidders made offers for all or part of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railroad, when it was put on the block Nov. 20, in Springfield, Ill.

Several roads found they could make use of portions of the line. The Illinois Central has been using the tracks from Alton south. Roads entering Peoria covet its terminals there.

The bond holders, represented by I. H. Lehman, New York City, acting for Sidney C. Borg & Co., which holds most of the bonds, bid in a large part of the road.

It is expected that every effort will be made to keep the line in operation after it is turned over to the new owners.

ELLIS GRAIN DRIERS

You can travel
the wide world
over and find
nothing to
equal them.

The Ellis Drier Company

1223 So. Talman Avenue,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete grain code on the market, is the most up-to-date and latest grain code published, contains over 14,000 code words. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Contains code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper bound, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With 1912 and 1917 supplements, is for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.25; cloth bound, \$1.75.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: 1917 edition. Designed especially for the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches, cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. Contains 145 pages 4½x5½ inches, bound in cloth. Price \$2.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Supplement: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru the use of five-letter code words, any two of which may be sent as one word. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be joined together and sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be easily effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8½x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision) Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Safer Installation of Transformers Needed

By C. W. GUSTAFSON of Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

Transformers used in connection with electric power installations in grain handling plants have been the direct cause of a number of serious fire losses during the past two or three years. Improper protection of transformers has also resulted in the loss of several lives. All these losses might have been avoided had proper precautions been taken in the installation and protection of the transformers.

First of all, property owners should insist that the transformers be located at a reasonable distance from any combustible building, platforms or awnings, this distance to be at least ten feet. Serious short circuits and lightning discharges have been known to cause disturbances in the transformer great enough to cause the transformer case to burst and ignite the oil in which the transformer coils are immersed. This occurs with explosive force and throws the burning oil several feet. This fact emphasizes the importance of keeping transformers at least ten feet away from combustible buildings.

Second, all transformer installations should be well protected against lightning by reliable lightning arresters. This protection gives reasonable assurance that ordinary lightning discharges or high voltage surges will be dissipated to ground instead of causing the breakdown of the transformer and allowing the high voltage current to enter the buildings being served. Such lightning protection is, in the majority of instances, installed by the power company on their own initiative, but if arresters are not provided they should be requested by the customer.

Third, in the proper installation of transformers and without a doubt the most important is to insist that one secondary wire be grounded at the transformer pole. This protection practically insures against both fire loss and loss of life due to high voltage currents being led into buildings over the normally low voltage service wires.

A transformer is a device consisting of an iron core upon which are wound two independent coils of wire, one, the primary, is connected to the high voltage or line wires, and the other, the secondary, is connected to the low voltage or service wires. The two coils are entirely independent and insulated from each other. In the event of a break down of this insulation, caused by lightning, by deterioration, or by any of several other possible causes, it would allow the high voltage current to flow into the secondary coil and service wires which are insulated and installed for low voltage current. If one secondary wire is not grounded the high voltage current will endeavor to go to ground at some point in the circuit. At this point an arc or spark will occur with accompanying heating of wire and control apparatus. That a serious fire will ensue is the only logical result. In fact there are many cases on record where serious fires have been caused in this manner.

But greater in importance is the hazard to life caused by transformer breakdown in installations where the secondary is not grounded. In the event of transformer breakdown such as cited in the preceding paragraph, all parts of the normally low voltage system are charged to the potential of the high voltage or primary circuit. This is usually 2300 volts or higher. An operator attempting to throw a switch, motor starter, or possibly simply touching a motor or switch cabinet would likely receive the full high voltage current through his body, its effect depending upon the nature of his contact with the ground. In nine cases out of ten it means instant death by electrocution. Transformer breakdown is not the only means by which this hazard to life and prop-

erty can be created. Similar effects are wrought by high voltage wires coming into contact with the low voltage service wires by sagging or by being pulled down during storms.

In several instances courts have held that the power company is liable for damages if injury results from contact with electrical apparatus which has been charged to an abnormally high potential by reason of transformer breakdown or the low voltage wires coming into contact with high voltage lines.

In a certain city in Michigan, about a year ago, a woman fell dead when attempting to turn out a chain socket table lamp. An autopsy indicated that she was in good health before the accident. An investigation was made and it was found that a 1600 volt arc light line had fallen across the low voltage line supplying the home, charging the house light circuit to the full 1600 volts. It was also discovered that the woman had been standing on a metal register which gave a good ground, permitting a heavy current to pass through her body. Some nails were melted in her shoes and the insulation in the lamp was broken showing clearly the path of the current. It is reported that the power company settled with the estate of the deceased for \$10,000.

Another case resulting in electrocution caused by a transformer breakdown reported from Canada was settled for \$5,000.

The precautions necessary to guard against such hazard to life and property requires but a small outlay of money and the benefits derived therefrom are so great that both the power company and the customer should see that their transformer secondaries are grounded.

The effect of this protective ground is to supply an easy path for the high voltage current to go to ground in the event of transformer breakdown or contact with high voltage lines. This causes a flow of current through the protective ground wire heavy enough to blow the fuses protecting the transformers or the high voltage lines thereby opening the high voltage line and clearing the trouble, removing all danger to life and property.

Such grounding is recommended on all circuits up to and including 250 volts. The practice is a standard one being included in the National Electric Code, Mill Mutual Electric Code and in the Electric Codes of nearly all municipalities. It is the opinion of many that it should be made mandatory by the Public Utility Commissions of the States.

Insist, therefore, that one secondary wire of the transformers supplying your plant be grounded in order that you may insure yourself against loss of life or property by high voltage coming into your buildings.

Coaxing Smiles

[Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, care Grain Dealers Journal.]

A Suspicious Customer.

An old colored woman, noted for her close dealing and suspicion of every one in business, came to our elevator wanting some oats in a flour sack. I filled and weighed her sack and said, "Forty-five cents." She evidently misunderstood me and said, "Look-a-heah, white man, you know that sack of oats shouldn't be ovah half a dollah." I replied that I had only said forty-five cents. "Well, then you know it hadn't ought to be over a quarter."—V. E. Miller, Perry, Okla.

Books Received

PEDIGREED CROPS PAY is an 18-page leaflet by R. A. Moore and H. W. Albertz describing in popular language the history and qualities of the high yielding seed grain for which Wisconsin is famous. Circular 170, University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis.

WHEAT AND FLAX AS COMBINATION CROPS, by A. C. Army, division of agronomy and farm management, University of Minnesota, gives the results of experiments in growing the crops together at the University of Minnesota agricultural experiment station and the advantages of growing the combination. Bulletin 206, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

GRAIN FUTURES, Daily Data, covers the volume of trading on the Chicago Board of Trade from Jan. 1, 1921, to May 31, 1924, and gives the number of bushels sold each day of each separate kind of grain; also by months the number of bushels of each of the future months July, September, December and May, trading at the seven principal markets, and wheat futures by futures during life of the future. Compiled under the direction of J. W. T. Duvel, grain exchange supervisor, of the grain futures administration, as Statistical Bulletin No. 6 of the U. S. Dept., of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

RELATION OF COMMON BARBERRY BUSHES TO THE OCCURRENCE OF BLACK STEM RUST ON WHEAT AND OTHER CEREALS IN OHIO, by J. W. Baringer, pathologist and state leader of barberry eradication in Ohio, covers the development of barberry in Ohio and the effect it has had in producing outbreaks of black stem rust in the wheat grown in localities where the rust infecting bushes flourish. Specific data regarding the common barberry and the means for eradication and consequent protection from rust is given. Bulletin No. 18, Department of Agriculture of Ohio, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

GRAIN GRADES DELIVERABLE, on Contracts for Future Delivery, is an interesting compilation of the grades of grain and flaxseed deliverable on contracts for future delivery on eleven grain exchanges, including Winnipeg, giving the discounts at which each of the lower grades is deliverable. This neatly mimeographed brochure furnishes a means of easy reference and at the same time shows up the lack of uniformity in the grades deliverable at contract price and in the premiums or discounts at which other grades may be applied, revised to Aug. 16, 1924. Readers of the Grain Dealers Journal may obtain copies by addressing the Grain Futures Administration, J. W. T. Duvel, Supervisor, Chicago, Ill.

England Lectures on Grain.

The College Governors, of the City of London College, have arranged for an interesting series of lectures on grain and grain handling. These are now in progress and English students are taking a keen interest in them.

The preliminary lectures deal with "Bills of Lading," and "Carriage of Goods by Sea Act," by J. C. Singer; "Charter Parties," by Marmaduke Lawther; "Insurance," by P. C. Smith; "Superintendence," by J. T. Leeke; "The North American Grain Trade," by H. M. Webb; "The Indian Grain Trade," by H. J. Casey; and the "Argentine Grain Trade." All these lectures are scheduled to be given before Christmas.

During the first 3 months of next year, S. J. Duly, M. A., will carry on a 3-month course covering "The Problem of Wheat Supply," "The Grain Trade," "The Quality of Wheat," "Commercial Grading," "Flour," "Maize," "Barley," "Oats," "Organisms Deleterious to Grain," "Conditions of Storage in Granaries and Silos."

A practical course in the examination of grain will be given the students immediately following this course. Then an examination for a prize of 10 guineas, presented by Joseph Rank, will be given.

Too Many Buyers

Read this letter received from
Cook Bros., Woodward, Iowa.

Grain Dealers Journal, Woodward, Iowa,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—You may take out our two ads as we have received two checks for the mill and closed a deal for a motor, both results from the first issue of your Journal containing our ad.

Yours very truly,
COOK BROTHERS.

Here are the ads referred to

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Three Roll Willford Mill in good condition; \$50.00 buys it. Cook Bros., Woodward, Iowa.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS

We want a 7 to 10 Horse Direct Current 600 Volt, about 1000 Revolutions per minute, Electric Motor. Write Cook Bros., Woodward, Iowa.

This is only one of many instances where the "WANTED—FOR SALE" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, have proven to grain elevator owners the logical market place for Second-Hand Machinery.

These ads cost but 25c per type line each insertion.

UNIVERSAL Grain Code

Designed especially to reduce telegraph tolls, to prevent expensive errors and to protect the business of grain dealers and millers. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Includes Supplement of code words for the new Federal wheat, corn and oats grades.

Code is 4½x7 inches, printed on policy bond, bound in black flexible leather. Price \$3.00.

You can greatly reduce your telegraph tolls by using the Universal. Try it.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

FIRE BARRELS

MORE fires in mills and elevators are extinguished with barrels and buckets than by any other means.

Wooden barrels or crocks with brine (4 pounds of salt to gallon of water), are good.

Metal tanks with Calcium Chloride solution (3 pounds per gallon at zero, increasing to five pounds to protect against freezing at 40° below), are better.

Stir well and often.

Prepare now for winter.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

230 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Representing the
Mill Mutual Fire Insurance Companies

Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. LUVERNE, MINNESOTA

We write Fire & Tornado Insurance on Grain Elevators, Residence and Mercantile property.

The premium return has averaged 50% for 22 years.

Write the Secretary for application blanks.

E. A. Brown, Pres.
W. J. Shanard, Vice Pres.

E. H. Moreland, Secy.
W. Z. Sharp, Treas.

"CAN A MAN TAKE FIRE IN HIS BOSOM AND HIS CLOTHES NOT BE BURNED?"

That's one of the questions that Solomon put up. The answer, of course, is that he can't. Neither can he maintain a lot of hazards around his elevator and expect to avoid a fire. The wise man doesn't fool with fire at all. He takes all precautions possible to avoid it.

WESTERN
DEPARTMENT
300 Keeline Bldg.
Omaha, Nebraska

GRAIN DEALERS
NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

C. A. McCOTTER
Secretary
Indianapolis
Indiana

Look your house over every night before closing.

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

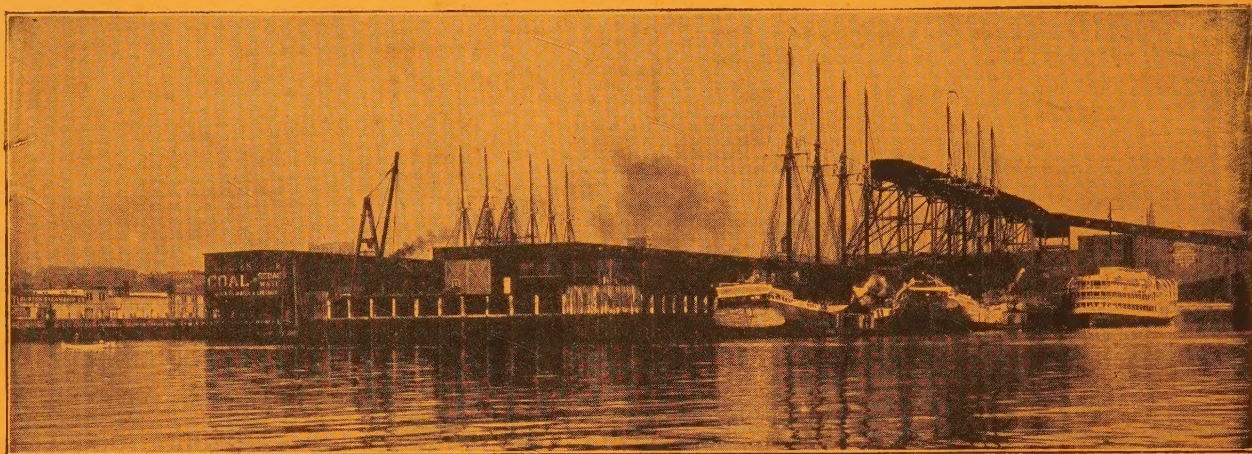
DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President GEO. A. WELLS, Secretary
A Legal Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company

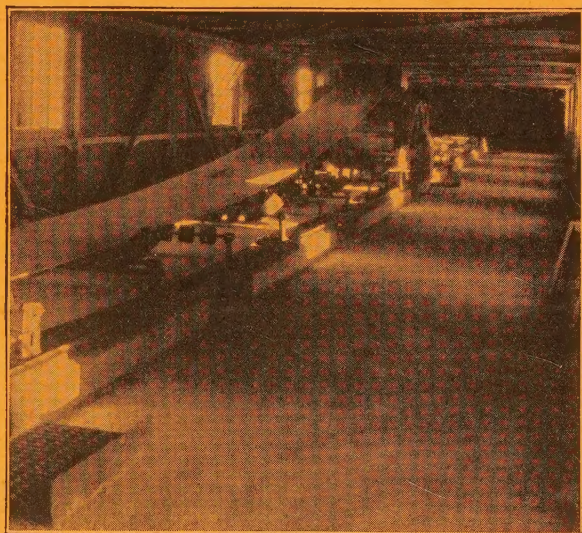


Weller Equipment

The Better Kind of Grain Handling Machinery



Portland State Pier, Portland, Maine
One Gallery 330 feet long. One Gallery 550 feet long
Equipped with Weller Belt Conveyors, Trippers, Spouts, etc.



Weller Belt Conveyor and Tripper,
Portland State Pier.
Belt Conveyor Rolls equipped with
Hyatt Roller Bearings.

Weller made equipment is sold on the basis of quality. It is designed and made by men who know its application and the conditions under which it is to operate.

Installed in your plant it will help you to operate at full capacity at the lowest cost for upkeep.

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